

WHITE SHOWED PISTOL AND THREATENED TO KILL THAW

WHITE SEEKING EVELYN NESBIT

Angered When He Found She Had Gone With "That Pittsburger" From New York Theater.

ATTORNEY DELMAS IN COMMAND FOR THAW

New York, Feb. 6.—Standford White, displaying a pistol, threatened to take the life of Harry K. Thaw, according to the evidence of a witness introduced by the defense today. White had called at the Garden theater, where Evelyn Nesbit was playing on Christmas eve, 1903, and it was after he had been told the young lady had gone away with Thaw, that White, after saying, "Oh, that Pittsburger," was heard later to remark, "I'll find and kill that before daylight."

This testimony was offered by Benjamin Boman, who was the stage doorkeeper at the time of the incident. Mr. Jerome conducted a searching cross-examination, but the witness held to his original story in every detail. He answered with an emphatic "no" when the district attorney asked him if he had received any compensation from Thaw's attorneys.

Delphin M. Delmas, the California lawyer, today assumed active charge of the Thaw defense and Mr. Jerome found in him a capable opponent. There were several interesting tilts between the two. Mr. Delmas always suavely referring to his adversary as "the learned district attorney."

The countess of Yarmouth and Mrs. George L. Carnegie, sisters of the defendant, were in the court room today. Mrs. William Thaw accompanied them as far as the judge's chambers. Mrs. Harry Thaw also came to the chambers.

INTEREST CENTERS IN LAWYERS.

When Trial Began Attorney Delmas Took Command of Defense.

New York, Jan. 6.—Interest in the opening of the Thaw case today centered in the maneuvers of the counsel for the defense, who at the end of yesterday's proceedings had an earnest consultation among themselves as to the future conduct of the case.

It was evidently decided to put the matter squarely up to the defendant and before the court session began today all of the six lawyers who had begun his trial went into the prisoner's pen to discuss the matter with him.

They were still in the pen when Justice Fitzgerald took the bench, and then filed into the court room along with the defendant. All the lawyers took their accustomed places at the counsel table.

Thaw's Sisters Appear.

The countess of Yarmouth appeared in court this morning for the first time in several days. She looked a trifle pale. Along with the countess came George L. Carnegie and his wife, another sister of the defendant.

Two Experts on Sanity Who Will Testify in the Thaw Case.



DR. AUSTIN FLINT DR. CARLOS F. McDONALD.

REPORT ADVERSE TO A CHILD LABOR MEASURE

House Judiciary Committee Says Congress Has No Jurisdiction.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Chairman Jenkins, of the house committee on judiciary, submitted a report today, in which it is said emphatically that the committee is of the opinion that "congress has no jurisdiction or authority over the subject of woman and child labor, and has no authority to suppress any abuses of such labor or ameliorate conditions surrounding the employment of such laborers."

IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, called the house to order today, the indisposition of Speaker Cannon making it necessary to designate a speaker pro tem for the day. The house at once went into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill.

IN THE SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed by the senate immediately at the conclusion of morning business today.

DIVORCE CASES FILED.

Two Matrimonial Partnerships Were Unpleasant—Court Notes.

The long list of divorce cases in Allen county courts during the past two weeks has been supplemented by the filing of two additional actions. Laura M. Heart asks a divorce from Harry Heart, Attorney Holder filing the complaint in the circuit court. In the superior court Attorney P. B. Colerick files for Lillian Lauer a suit for divorce from William Lauer, alleging failure to provide.

Other Court Notes.

The county commissioners devoted the session today to passing upon bills.

Casper Calico, charged in an affidavit filed by Mrs. Nellie Collins with assault and battery, was acquitted after a hearing by Justice Tancay.

The last will of Mrs. Martha Withers Hahn has been filed for probate. It was executed July 23, 1898, and bequeathes all property, real and personal, to the husband, William Hahn, who is named as executor.

RABID DOGS RUN AMUCK.

Seven Persons Are Bitten in One Day in St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 6.—Seven persons were bitten by rabid dogs in St. Paul yesterday and last night. The attacks of the dogs were at different times and in different localities so that it is not known how many rabid dogs there are in this city, but the rabies are believed to be epidemic on account of the severe cold.

ONE KILLED, MANY HURT IN FIRE

Boston, Feb. 6.—One man was killed and at least thirteen other people were injured in a fire that destroyed the block occupied by Hunt Brothers' department store and several tenements in Tremont street, in the Roxbury crossing district today. The monetary loss is estimated at \$100,000. The dead man is Jacob Gold, who was overcome by smoke and died before medical assistance could reach him.

SPRAINED HIS ANKLE.

Fred Wellman, a clerk in the shipping department of the Electric works, stepped upon some round substance which turned under his foot and severely sprained one of his ankles while en route from the factory to his home today. He will be confined to the house awhile.

WALTHER LEAGUE CONCERTS.

The young men of Zion's Walther league will give concerts tonight and tomorrow evening in their hall on Force street.

LOCAL SALOON MEN FAVOR A HIGH LICENSE

May Appeal to Representatives to Support the Bill.

Local saloon men who are representative of the better class engaged in the business have been quietly discussing the high license bill before the house representatives with the result that there will in all probability be a request to the Allen county members to support it when it comes before the house.

It is believed that a betterment of conditions will result from the imposition of the \$1,000 tax on the business if legislation is perfected that will prevent blind tigers and the indiscriminate selling of liquors in drug stores. Some drastic amendments are under consideration and will be embodied if the movement is organized.

In the first place it has been suggested that applicants for liquor licenses must present the recommendations of ten or twelve free holders worth not less than \$2,000 each in unencumbered real estate, who will vouch for his moral character, although not required to become bondsmen, and secondly applicants must be able to speak, read and write English and have been citizens of the United States for not less than a year. The length of time and of the city in which they propose to do business for at least six months.

This is designed to rid the cities of undesirable foreigners who may want to engage in the business. It is also proposed to make the restrictions against women being permitted to own saloons very stringent and to confine them to the business districts where they can be under close police surveillance as a means of preventing crime. The high license, it is contended, will prevent saloons that are conducted near factories, schools and churches, and keep the residence districts free.

A new feature talked of is to prevent the selling of intoxicants over saloon counters on credit for the reason that it frequently induces customers to drink more than they would if they were forced to pay cash. This will, it is contended, protect laboring men with monthly pay days, and if the law applies to all alike each saloonkeeper will be in the same position and can refuse trust.

The anti free lunch bill will also be supported. A short time ago a movement was started among the saloons in the central part of the city to abolish this all but two men signed an agreement, and because they could not be persuaded to do so the cause was lost. It is contended that the lunch keeps men away from their families and their meals.

The consensus of opinion is that with a high license and other proper restrictions there will not be as many saloons as are now licensed, that the revenue will be as large and probably larger and that only men of good judgment can engage in the sale of liquors. Road houses that are now conducted openly and without respect to law, will be aimed at and an effort made to abolish them.

GETTING JURY FOR MONEY.

Greenwood, Miss., Feb. 6.—The jury which is to try James D. Money, Jr., a nephew of United States Money, of Mississippi, on a charge of killing L. J. Henderson, will be completed today. Four more jurors are needed, eight having been chosen yesterday.

GAS KILLS WOMAN AND CHILD.

Youngstown, Ohio, Feb. 6.—Mary Spaw, aged 25 years, and an infant four months old, were found dead in their home, East Front street, today. They had been asphyxiated by escaping natural gas.

INSURANCE LAW IS URGED BY HANLY IN MESSAGE

Special Message to Solons Warns That Babcock Bill is in Danger.

LEGISLATION IN BRIEF.

SENATE.

Senator Slack's joint resolution to provide for registration of voters and establishing qualifications for voters was discussed at length and failed of passage because of lack of constitutional majority.

Bill passed to provide that certain appeals may be made direct to supreme court instead of going first to the appellate court.

Two bills introduced by Senator Gantlett regarding the annual distribution of dividends of insurance companies and limiting the amount of surplus they may have.

HOUSE.

Bill to prohibit counties and townships from voting subsidies to railroads killed.

Special message from Governor Hanly today urging the passage of the Babcock insurance bill.

Insurance committee makes a favorable report on the Babcock insurance bill and the house decides to postpone action on it for seven days, during which time the bill will be printed and distributed to the members.

Bill to give city councils power to fix and regulate prices for gas, electricity, water and heat reported for passage.

Helon M. Gouger speaks to the house on woman suffrage.

(Special to The Sentinel.)

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 6.—Governor Hanly today sent to the legislature a special message urging the passage of the Babcock insurance bill, which seems to be in danger. The governor's message on the bill, which was referred to the committee on insurance, is in connection with one of the life insurance companies of Indiana. The measure urged by the governor was introduced by Representative Babcock, of Lagrange county, and is believed to comprehend what is essential and desirable in the way of insurance reform.

ONE MORE BUSY DAY.

Legislature Keeps Itself Buckled Down to Business.

Indianapolis, Feb. 6.—The house opened with a fight on its hands. The Stulls bill, repealing the act under which railroad subsidies may be granted by townships and counties, had brought a lively opposition which no person had anticipated yesterday afternoon and the fight was at its liveliest when Mr. Edwards obtained a truce by moving to adjourn in order that committee business might be disposed of. The contest was renewed this morning.

In the senate, Senator Hawkins introduced a remodeled anti-trust bill. It is an adaptation to state needs of the Sherman anti-trust act and of the Valentine anti-trust law of Ohio. The powers of the attorney general are greatly strengthened.

Three special orders were on the calendar for the afternoon session of the house. The child labor bill, on which Mr. Fitch has offered an amendment that will permit boys under 16 to work at night, being designed to benefit the glass manufacturers, is expected to cause one of the big battles of the session, since the labor union men desire to see the bill pass without material change.

Mr. Hanna's bill for a uniform method of organizing state boards and Mr. Downey's pure food bill were the other special orders.

Anti-Subsidy Bill Killed.

The house today killed the Stulls bill to put an end to subsidies for railroads by counties and townships. Bills were introduced bringing the number up to 467 among which was a new Joyce bill making the maximum fare one and a half cents per mile on all traction roads that have been built

VICTIM BETWEEN TWO ASSAILANTS

Laughlin With Billiard Cue and Kennedy With Blackjack, is Picture Shown to Jury.

LAST SEEN ALIVE OF SAM AUGSBURGER

In the person of Arthur Cox the state introduced its star witness in the Kennedy case today and produced testimony that left Sam Augsburger standing between the man now on trial and Charles Laughlin, the former holding him by the coat with a black-jack raised above his head and the latter with a billiard cue in his hand ready to strike.

He did not see a blow struck and in that respect stands in the same relation as the other witnesses, although his testimony is more damaging than any so far introduced. The defense attempted to break him down and damage his evidence by his record.

Four men were in the saloon when Augsburger was killed. Two of them are held responsible for his death. Teddy Ellis, another, has contended that he did not see the crime committed, and the fourth was the victim himself.

Judge Edward O'Rourke is getting through the trial with the most commendable dispatch as he requires jurors, witnesses, attorneys and court officials to be prompt and rules promptly submitted to him. Interest has not begun to flag and the room was crowded all during both sessions of the day.

The cross examination of Joe Schultz was taken up at the opening of court this morning and Judge W. G. Colerick, reading from a copy of the evidence taken by the coroner, brought out many discrepancies between the testimony given on direct examination and that elicited at the inquest, hearing principally on the statement that Kennedy had said to Augsburger "Get out of here, this ain't no place for you." The memory of the witness was not good on the point. He is a Poleander and evidently did not understand all of the questions addressed to him and became greatly confused and contradicted himself frequently.

Guy Colerick conducted the cross-examination and brought out the fact that Kennedy was not angry and was the first to go to the assistance of the injured man. He also secured from Colerick the statement that as he reached the door he heard the sound of a blow and a noise that in his opinion was caused by the falling of a piece of a billiard cue.

When Mr. Ninde took the witness stand he directed his efforts toward locating Laughlin at the cue rack when Corcoran started to the front door and ascertaining just where he was when the witness turned to look back, developing that he was about three feet away. The evident object of the testimony was to show that

(Continued on Page Two.)

PASSES PEACEFULLY FROM LIFE AFTER LONG ILLNESS

Mrs. Anna Cordelia Evans is Claimed by Death at Age of 75 Years.

Mrs. Anna Cordelia Evans, widow of the late Joseph Evans, died at 8 o'clock this morning at the home of her son, Joe O. Evans, 1205 Fulton street, at the age of 75 years. Mrs. Evans had been in failing health for a number of years. During the past few weeks her condition grew critical and the end came peacefully.

The deceased was born in New York city, November 23, 1831, and was united in marriage November 23, 1849, to Joseph Evans, of Philadelphia, Pa. After a residence of some years in Williamsport, Pa., they, with their family, removed to Fort Wayne in the fall of 1873. Mrs. Evans united with the Westminster Presbyterian church twenty-two years ago, and from that time until ill-health came upon her she was an energetic worker and a faithful attendant on all the services of the church. She possessed a spirit of great gentleness, patience and kindness, but endowed at the same time with great strength of will and unusual force of character. Hers was an exemplification of the highest type of Christian life.

Of the immediate family there survive five sons and a daughter—Ira P. Evans, John M. Evans and Joe O. Evans, of this city; Bertrand W. Evans and Gordon M. Evans, of Chicago, and Mrs. Emil H. Kettler, of Lima. O. Funeral services Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence of Joe O. Evans, 1205 Fulton street, Rev. William H. Wilson officiating.

PILED UP A FORTUNE FROM PENSION OF VETERAN

Guardian of Wabash Soldier Accumulated \$40,000 for Him.

Wabash, Ind., Feb. 6.—Leaving a fortune of \$40,000, every cent accumulated from a pension of \$50 a month, judiciously invested by his guardian, Henry Wensler died today. Injuries in the civil war left him simple-minded, but he supported himself until recently. Government men sent here stated this is the only fortune in the United States developed from a pension alone. One child disappeared and now several have claimed to be children of that son. One man in Ohio claims to be an illegitimate child. These filed their claims with the guardian and will fight for the estate.

RETURNS TO OLD PLACE.

Fred A. Hull is Again Stockman for Newspaper Union.

Fred A. Hull, who in former years was stockman for the Newspaper Union in this city, has returned to Fort Wayne and is again installed in his old position. During the past few years Mr. Hull has held a position in the Michigan state printing house at Lansing. Coming to the Newspaper Union he succeeds Albert Duffendach, who has taken a place with the Hardy Printing company at South Bend.

Walter D. Carver, of Avilla, prosecuting attorney for the Noble-Whitley county circuit, was in the city today on business.

BOYS' HEAD CRUSHED BY FALL FROM WAGON

Robert VanAlstine Killed in Runaway Mishap West of the City.

Robert VanAlstine, 18 years of age, son of Frank VanAlstine, was instantly killed in a runaway accident near the farm of H. C. McMaken, four miles west of the city on the Huntington road, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. He was thrown from the wagon in which he was riding, his neck was broken and his head frightfully crushed by the force of the fall.

Young VanAlstine, with others, was in the employ of Mr. McMaken putting up ice from a creek upon his farm. He had worked during the forenoon, eaten his dinner, hitched up his team and was driving to the creek for another load of ice when the team he was driving became frightened upon the highway in front of the home of Carl Wikke, about forty rods from the McMaken barn.

The horses in their flight dashed the wagon against a telephone pole, snapping it off as though it were but a weed, and the young boy was pitched out with terrible force. Mrs. Wikke, from her home opposite the scene of the accident, was the only eye-witness to the affair. She hurried to the spot, saw the boy lying beneath the wrecked wagon, and at once ran to the McMaken home and gave the alarm.

Mr. McMaken and others responded, and examination showed that the injuries had proven fatal. It is believed that the lad must have been thrown against the telephone pole, and that the fall was of force sufficient to break his neck and to inflict the injuries to the side of his head. The coroner was summoned, and later the body was removed to the McMaken home, from whence Undertaker Peltier removed it to the city.

Frank VanAlstine, father of the victim of the accident, resides on the Huntington road about one and one-half miles west of the scene of the accident. The horses continued for some distance after they had freed themselves from the wrecked wagon before they were recovered.

A little boy playing with matches on the porch of a house owned by the Pennsylvania railroad at 230 Brooklyn street and exploded by Jay Scott caused a damage by fire to the property to the extent of \$10 this morning.

WILL LECTURE ON MEXICO.

The Men's club of Trinity Episcopal church will hold its first regular meeting this evening when Chief Engineer H. S. Weber, of the Wabash Valley Traction company, will give a lecture, accompanied by stereoscopic views, on "A Trip to Mexico." After the lecture there will be refreshments, followed by a smoker. The Men's club was recently organized with H. G. Granger as president, and it is proposed to have meetings similar to those of this evening twice each month.

WILL PHOTOGRAPH RECRUITS.

Through the efforts of Sergeant Bard, J. L. Landis, the photographer, has been awarded the contract of photographing all the men enlisted in the army from the local recruiting office. Specimens of Mr. Landis' work have been submitted to the authorities at Washington and were approved. This method of photographing applicants will displace the old one of taking a minute personal description and will be kept on file for use in case of the person's desertion.

WHITE SEEKING
EVELYN NESBIT

Continued from Page One.

Mr. Jerome objected to this, saying he was not assured the defense was to be one of self-defense.

Mr. Delmas declared that every defense the law allowed was to be taken advantage of.

Mr. Jerome withdrew his objection.

"A few nights after Christmas," the witness resumed, "Stanford White came to me after the show and wanted to know if Miss Nesbit had gone home. I told him she had. He replied you are a liar. I told him to go back of the stage and see for himself.

White displayed a pistol. "When he returned and as he passed me, he pulled a pistol from his pocket and muttered, 'I'll find and kill that — before day-light.'"

The witness stated the name which he said White had applied to the man whose life he had threatened in a loud voice.

"Did you communicate this threat to any one?" asked Mr. Delmas. "Yes, I told a detective sergeant."

"I object to that," said Mr. Jerome.

"Did you communicate the threat to this defendant?" asked Mr. Delmas.

"Yes, I met him on Fifth avenue and told him I wanted to speak with him regarding Miss Nesbit. I then told him of the incident at the theater and of White's threat."

"What was Mr. White's condition when he made the threat?"

"He was black in the face with anger."

District Attorney Jerome asked that the answer be stricken out as improper and the court so ordered.

"What was Mr. White's manner?" asked Mr. Delmas.

"He was very angry."

"You may take the witness," remarked Thaw's counsel to the district attorney, and the cross-examination was begun.

The Ladies Leave Court Room.

At the conclusion of Boman's direct examination, Justice Fitzgerald said if there are any persons in the court room whose sense of propriety would be offended by the testimony of this witness, the court will give them an opportunity now to withdraw."

"We must ask the court to bear with us in bringing out this testimony," explained Mr. Delmas, "but it is essential."

"It is perfectly right and proper," Justice Fitzgerald quickly assured the lawyers. "There are ladies here, however, and I think they should be given the opportunity to withdraw if they so desire."

The courtess of Yarmouth and Mrs. George L. Carnegie quickly left the court room.

Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw and May McKinnie arrived at the court house some time after the morning session had begun.

Jerome Swears the Witness.

District Attorney Jerome took the witness and for the better part of an hour questioned him closely as to his employment and places of residence for the last five years, attempting to secure house numbers and other details. The witness said he was a doorkeeper at the Madison Square garden theater from 1902 to February, 1904, after which he worked in New Haven and Long Island City. Before 1902 he had been employed as a brass worker. Between these employments he took odd jobs, ushering in theaters and other occupations, the details of which Mr. Jerome inquired into closely.

Thaw's sisters evidently became reassured during the long and rather tedious cross-examination, for after George Carnegie had gone to them and explained the character of the testimony, they returned to their places in the second row of chairs back of the prisoner.

Thaw Alert, Then Drowsy.

Harry Thaw, who had shown alert interest during the testimony as to the threat said to have been made against him by Stanford White, gave evidence of becoming fatigued and yawned several times. The defendant today seemed paler than usual.

Boman said that he went to Long Island City in the cold spring of 1905, but under questioning corrected that time to August.

"And you recollect that August, 1905, was in the cold spring season of 1905?" asked Mr. Jerome.

The witness admitted that he had been mistaken.

"Have you received any compensation in this case?" asked the district attorney.

"No, sir. I have not," said Boman emphatically.

"Been promised any?"

"No."

Referring to his statement that he had told Thaw of White's threat, he repeated the story as told on direct examination.

"To whom did you first tell the story?"

"To Detective Sergeant John Herlihy."

"To whom next?"

"Mr. Thaw."

"Boman said he did not tell any one else."

He said the incident occurred on Christmas eve, 1903.

"You are sure of that?" asked the district attorney.

"To the best of my recollection."

"Is your recollection good?"

"Pretty fair."

The witness said that "The Girl from Dixie" was playing at the theater at the time, and that Evelyn Nesbit was in the cast. She left the theater that night a little after 11 o'clock.

Mr. Jerome then took the witness carefully over every detail of his conversation with White at the theater.

"Where were you doorkeeper?"

"At the stage entrance."

"And when Mr. White said to you, 'You are a d—n liar,' after you had told him Miss Nesbit was out, what did you do?"

"I told him to go back on the stage and see for himself."

Never Had Trouble With White.

"You had never had any altercation with Mr. White or given him cause to address you in the manner he did, had you?"

"No."

"How was Mr. White dressed?"

"He had on a heavy overcoat with a fur collar."

"Who else was on the stage at the time of this occurrence?"

"No one."

"What time of the day was it?"

"About 11 or half past 11."

"When Mr. White returned from the stage, went by me muttering, but I could not catch some of the things he said. He took the pistol from his pocket and held it in his hand until he reached the stage door. As he pushed this open he replaced the revolver in his overcoat pocket."

"What other conversation did you have with Mr. White?"

Had Gone Home With Thaw.

"When I told him Miss Nesbit had gone home, he asked with whom?"

"Mr. Thaw," I replied.

"Oh, that Pittsburgher?" Mr. White said.

"Had Miss Nesbit gone with Mr. Thaw?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"Yes, he came for her in an automobile."

"Was he alone?"

"Yes."

"Mr. Boman, you have told us everything that Stanford White said that night?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then you never heard Stanford White say that he would kill Harry K. Thaw?"

"No."

"Did he mention Thaw's name?"

"No."

"When did you first tell this story to defendant's counsel?"

"I don't remember the date of the letter, but I think in December last."

"How did you do it?"

"I wrote a letter."

Will Produce the Letter.

On Mr. Jerome's demand, Attorney Hartridge promised to produce that letter.

"Did you think this story was of importance to the defense?"

"Yes."

"And yet you waited from June to last December before telling his counsel?"

"Yes."

Boman then described his visits to the Thaw counsel and told of making an affidavit in relation to his story. When the district attorney had concluded his cross-examination, Mr. Delmas took the witness in hand again on direct.

Boman said he was a soldier in the United States army from 1898 to 1899. "Were you in active service?"

Mr. Jerome was on his feet with an objection, but the answer had been recorded.

"I withdraw the question," remarked Mr. Delmas, evidently satisfied.

"I hope counsel will keep within the law," suggested Mr. Jerome.

Hope to Learn from Jerome.

"We hope to learn from you, Mr. District Attorney," replied Mr. Delmas, "and we will."

"How did Mr. White come to the theater the night of the incident as to which you have testified?"

Mr. Jerome's objection was overruled.

"In an electric cab."

"Were you advised by any one to communicate Mr. White's threats to Mr. Thaw?"

The district attorney objected and was sustained.

"But you wrote to Detective Sergeant Herlihy here at headquarters?"

"Yes."

"That's all."

The witness was excused.

Witness Was Withdrawn.

William C. Howard, a piano dealer, succeeded Mr. Boman on the stand. He testified that he did not know Stanford White, but that a man had been pointed out to him as Mr. White.

Mr. Delmas asked: "Did you ever have a conversation with the man who was pointed out to you as Stanford White?"

"Yes."

"Where and when was it?"

"In Madison Square Garden in the latter part of June, 1904."

"State the whole circumstance."

The district attorney objected on the ground that there had been no identification of Stanford White as the man with whom Howard talked.

Mr. Howard said he could not identify the man with whom he talked, by a photograph, unless the picture was which Stanford White sat.

Mr. Delmas thereupon withdrew the witness until some future time.

Writer Witness of Shooting.

Martin Green, a newspaperman, was brought forward as a witness.

Mr. Green said he was on Madison Square garden the night of the tragedy sitting at a table not more than twenty feet from the table at which Stanford White sat.

"When did you first see Harry Thaw that night?"

"After the shooting; he was standing over Stanford White."

"When did you next see him?"

"In the hallway of the roof garden near the elevator."

"What was his manner?"

Mr. Jerome objected on the ground that the question was too general. He spoke in a low voice and Mr. Delmas did not hear.

"I would suggest to the learned district attorney," he said, "that counsel cannot answer his objection when it is impossible to hear what he said."

The objection was read by the stenographer and then Mr. Delmas made the question more specific. He asked what was Thaw's manner just after the shooting.

Thaw Pale and Eyes Popping.

"He held the pistol high above his head," said Mr. Green. "He was very pale, his eyes seemed about to pop out of his head and his hair was hanging well down on his forehead."

"In your opinion was action rational or irrational?"

"I object," shouted Mr. Jerome. "That is for the jury to determine. If the witness is a competent expert, let the question be 'Was he sane or insane?' That is the point at issue."

Mr. Delmas quoted an authority to support his question, but the district attorney contended that the decision quoted had been superseded by later opinion.

Thereupon the court ordered a recess until 2 o'clock during which time the attorneys were to consult authorities.

Warning Drew the Women.

For the first time since the beginning of the trial, the court room during the afternoon session was crowded to its utmost capacity by the general public, a large portion of the audience being women.

Justice Fitzgerald's warning of the morning that there might be testimony that might well shock their sense of propriety seemed to increase rather than decrease the number of women who sought entrance to the court room. Women who came from idle curiosity had no difficulty in passing court officers to whom they gave a friendly nod, while reporters and others, whose business called them to the trial, had trouble in getting within the doors. The women were out in all the main line reflecting every color of costume imaginable.

As Harry Thaw entered the court room, accompanied by his guard, the women turned and craned their necks to obtain a sight of his pallid face, and a whisper and rustle of silk passed around the room which brought forth a sharp rap of the hall's gavel.

Justice Fitzgerald's orders that no person not having business in the court room should be admitted during the trial had evidently been disregarded and during the noon recess the court room was filled with a number of persons who were in charge of the doors.

Justice Fitzgerald overruled Mr. Jerome's objection and Mr. Green was directed to answer the question.

"Thaw's actions were irrational," he declared.

Mr. Jerome took up the cross examination.

"Have you ever had any experience with insane persons?"

"No, sir."

Had Pronounced Opinions.

Mr. Green stated that he was attempting to give his impressions as they were formed at the time of the shooting. He said that he had heard and discussed, also written a great deal about the case. He had a very pronounced opinion in the case, but did not think it had influenced his writings. He said that he wrote but one article on his own information, the others all on facts as telephoned into his office by reporters.

"Did your stories contain any statements which were neither based on facts from your reporters or from your own personal knowledge?"

"No, sir."

"Did you ever receive information from any one besides reporters?"

"Yes."

"Who?"

"I don't recall their names."

"Do the names appear in the articles?"

"No."

Mr. Green was then released.

Thaw's Chum on Stand.

Thomas McCaleb, who was one of Thaw's companions at dinner the evening of the tragedy, next was called to the witness stand. McCaleb is a well set up young man of smooth face and light brown hair. He said he is from San Francisco and is thirty-six years of age. McCaleb said he also was with Thaw on the Madison Square roof garden.

"Who were in the party?"

"Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thaw, Truxton Beale and myself."

"What time did you reach the roof garden?"

"About 9:30 p. m."

Describe Tragedy.

The witness described where the party sat.

"When did you leave the roof?"

"During the second act. I was walking out with Mrs. Thaw and just as we reached an archway three pistol shots struck upon my hearing."

"Was Thaw with you and his wife, or was he behind you?"

"We were in the lead of the party. I don't know where Thaw was. When I heard the pistol shots I turned around and heard Mrs. Harry Thaw exclaim:

"My God, he's shot!"

"There she stood pale and trembling and apparently astonished. The next thing I remember was—but mark you, I did not see it myself—"

"Tell us what you saw," corrected Mr. Delmas.

Thaw Held Up Pistol.

"Well, the next thing I saw was Harry Thaw standing with a pistol held over his head. The butt of the pistol was up."

"Which hand was the pistol in?"

"I don't remember."

"What else?"

"Mrs. Thaw exclaimed 'Oh, Harry, what have you done? Why did you do it?'"

"He said, 'I have saved your life. Then he kissed her. He also said other things, but in the all-pervading excitement of the play, I did not hear them."

"I turned to Mr. Beale and said, 'he has killed a man.' I did not know who it was. At the sidewalk Thaw was turned over to a policeman. He said to me, 'take my wife to the hotel Lorraine and telephone Carnegie.' I could not understand the first name."

"From what you saw and heard was Mr. Thaw, in your opinion, rational or irrational?"

"Irrational."

McCaleb said that he and Mr. Beale dined with Mr. and Mrs. Thaw on the night of June 25 at the Cafe Martin, where they arrived at about 7:40.

"During the course of that dinner," asked Mr. Delmas, "did you notice any sudden change in the appearance in the lady?"

Mr. Jerome objected and was sustained.

"Did you notice any communication between Mrs. Thaw and her husband at the table?" asked Mr. Delmas.

"I remember she asked him for a pencil and afterwards she passed him a folded paper."

"Did Mr. Thaw make any remark?"

"Not that I heard."

"Did you notice any change in Thaw's appearance?"

"I did not pay much attention."

A Dramatic Incident.

"We understand," said Mr. Delmas, "that the note from Mrs. Thaw to her husband is in the hands of the learned district attorney. I now call on him to produce the paper."

There was a dramatic silence in the court room. Mr. Jerome sat tugging away at his short, stubby mustache. He did not move a muscle of his face. He appeared to be oblivious of the comment of the attorney.

"I take it, your honor, that the action of the learned district attorney in not replying is not an act of discourtesy, but his conception of what are his duties in this matter. I shall therefore have to try to get something about the note in evidence."

Turning to the witness, Mr. Delmas asked, "Do you know anything of the contents of that note?"

"No."

Was there any discussion at the restaurant as to whether you should remain there any longer or whether you should go to the roof garden?"

Mr. Jerome objected and was sustained.

The cross-examination then began.

"How long have you known the defendant?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"Some years."

"Where?"

"In Paris and San Francisco."

"Did you know Miss Nesbit before she married Thaw?"

"No."

Witness An Author of Books.

"What is your occupation?"

"My last occupation was as secretary to the association for the improvement and adornment of San Francisco. I resigned, I may state, because of ill health."

"What else have you done?"

"Literary work."

"What sort of literary work?"

"I am the author of two books and I have private interests."

"Were you not to dine at Sherry's the evening of June 25, 1906, instead of at the Cafe Martin?"

"The note of invitation was to meet at Sherry's—it was not indicated that we were to dine there."

At 4:20 p. m. the trial was adjourned until 10:30 Thursday morning. Either the wife or mother of Thaw will be the first witness tomorrow.

Immediately after Witness Boman left the stand today he was served with a subpoena for the prosecution. Counsel for the prosecution declared that Boman will not be permitted to leave the jurisdiction of the court if it can be prevented.

Ancient Conversation Not Allowed.

Benjamin Boman, of Brooklyn, called yesterday afternoon, was not allowed to testify. Mr. Gleason wanted him to testify to a conversation he had with Thaw in Fifth avenue in 1903, but Justice Fitzgerald decided that it was too remote, although Mr. Gleason argued to the contrary for some time. Justice Fitzgerald said that if Mr. Gleason could give him any authority admitting it he would

allow the witness to be recalled.

It was near 4 o'clock, but Mr. Gleason asked for an adjournment, saying that because of the storm he had not had time to get some memoranda he had. Mr. Jerome protested, saying that the defendant's witnesses ought to be ready, and Justice Fitzgerald upheld him, mentioning that the jury was being kept locked up and some consideration should be taken of them.

Relative of Thaw on Stand.

"Then I call A. Lee Thaw," said Mr. Gleason.

Thaw, a clean cut man of about 40, said that he was a relative of Thaw. Thaw's father and his father were first cousins. His father died on Oct. 25, 1885. Mr. Gleason wanted to know if he knew of his own knowledge what his father died of.

Mr. Jerome objected to the question. Mr. Jerome said it was perfectly obvious from Mr. Gleason's opening that he wanted to show hereditary insanity in Thaw by acts of other members of the family.

"I desire to prove by this witness," said Mr. Gleason, "the mental condition of his father—the witness's father. Then Mr. Gleason went on to argue that the testimony of relatives of the defendant was competent. He said he wanted to introduce testimony as to the mental condition of a descendant from a common ancestor of Harry K. Thaw, and he said he thought he had a right to prove the insanity of an aunt or an uncle or a first cousin, according to Mr. Jerome's argument."

Fight Over Ancestor's Insanity.

Mr. Jerome said a first cousin was excluded. Mr. Gleason went on to say that, as he understood the law, it was competent to prove that insanity existed in the family of the defendant.

"That is," said Mr. Jerome, "that Harry had hereditary insanity because he had a common ancestor with this witness."

"That is it exactly," said Mr. Gleason. "I mean that the term hereditary insanity as laid down in the books is not that the father or grandfather is included with the insanity, but the persons who are claimed to be in the line of the ancestor, and that is the



Copyright 1905 by The Century Co. Union Square New York

In Which I Arrive in New York.

The rain was falling in great gray blobs upon the skylight of the little room in which I opened my eyes on that February morning whence dates the chronological beginning of this autobiography. The jangle of a bell had awakened me, and its harsh, discordant echoes were still trembling upon the chill gloom of the daybreak. Lying there, I wondered whether I had really heard a bell ringing, or had only dreamed it. Everything about me was so strange, so painfully new. Never before had I waked to find myself in that dreary, windowless little room, and never before had I lain in that narrow, unfriendly bed.

Starting hard at the streaming skylight, I tried to think, to recall some one of the circumstances that might possibly account for my having entered that room and for my having laid me down on that cot. When? and how? and why? How inexplicable it all was in those first dazed moments after that rude awakening! And then, as the fantasies of a dream gradually assume a certain vague order in the waking recollection, there came to me a confused consciousness of the events of the preceding twenty-four hours—the long journey and the weariness of it; the terrible freeze of flying landscape, with its drizzly, snow-covered stretches blurred with black towns; the shriek of the locomotive as it plunged through the darkness; the tolling of ferry bells, and then, at last, the slow sailing over a black sea toward and into a khaki city that hung splendid upon the purple night, turret upon turret, and tower upon tower, their myriad lights burning side by side with the stars, a city such as the prophets saw in visions, a city such as dreamy childhood conjures up in the muster of summer clouds at sunset.

Suddenly out of this chaotic recollection of unremembered splendors came the memory, sharp and pinching, of a very-made grass on a wind swept hill in western Pennsylvania. With equal suddenness, too, the figure of a man in a long coat and a skeleton whiskers, and a sad, sweet tolling of ferry bells massed itself into the clangorous music of a terrifying monody—"Work or starve, work or starve!"

And then I remembered! An unskilled, friendless, almost penniless girl of eighteen, utterly alone in the world, I was a stranger in a strange city which I had not yet so much as seen by daylight. I was a waif and a stray in the mighty city of New York. Here I had come to live and to toil—out of the placid monotony of a country town into the storm and stress of the great world. I was a waif and a stray in the mighty city of New York. Here I had come to live and to toil—out of the placid monotony of a country town into the storm and stress of the great world.

Very wide awake now, I jumped out of bed upon the cold olefin and touched a roller to the pile of clothes on the dressing table. There was a little puddle of water in the middle of the floor under the skylight, and the drip in falling had been against the pane of my shirt waist and soaked into the soles of my only pair of shoes. I dressed as quickly as the light would permit. On the washstand I found a small tin ewer and a small tin basin to wash, and I dabbed myself gingerly into the cold water.

Another jangle of the harsh bell, and I went down dark stairs to the basement and to breakfast. Wondering if I should be able to recognize Miss Jamison, for I had caught but a glimpse of my new landlady on my arrival the previous night, I stepped in a faded kimono, her face smeared with cold cream, her hair done up in curling "kicks," she met and arranged terms with me, and the landlady in front of her bedroom door as the housemaid conducted me aloft. Making due allowance for the youth and beauty of the girl, I predicted to myself, curling "kicks," and cold cream, and subsiding in their stead a snug corset, an undulating pompadour and a powdered countenance, respectively. I knew about what to look for in the daylight Miss Jamison. A short, plump, blond lady in the middle forties, I predicted to myself. The secretary of the Young Women's Christian association, in which I had written some weeks before for information to respectable and cheap boarding houses, had responded with a number of names and addresses among them that of Miss Jamison, a lady of very high Christian ideals.

Miss Jamison was no disappointment. She fulfilled perfectly my preconceived notions of what she would look like when properly attired. Spying me the moment I got inside the dining room door, she immediately pounced upon me and hurried me off to a seat, when a girl in a dirty white apron began to unload on a tray a cluster of small dishes under a towel, while another servant tossed a wet warm napkin upon my plate. My breakfast consisted of heterogeneous little dabs of things in the collection of dishes, and which I ate with not the greatest relish in the world.

There were several scores of breakfasts in the two big rooms, which seemed to occupy the entire basement floor. They ate at little tables, uncomfortably close together. Gradually my general observations narrowed down to the people at my own table. I noticed a young man opposite who wore eyeglasses and carefully brushed beard; an old lady, with a catarrh in her left eye, who sat at the far end of the table; a little dumpy, stupid-looking, and very ugly woman who sat next the bearded young man, and a young girl with dancing, rosy cheeks, who looked inside me. The bearded young man talked

at a great rate, and judging from the roasting laughter of the fat lady and the intensely interested expression of the catarrh lady, the subject was one of absorbing interest.

Gradually I discovered that the topic of discourse was none other than our common hostess and landlady, and gradually, too, I found myself listening to the history of Miss Jamison's career as a purveyor of bed and board to impecunious and homeless mortals.

Five years ago Miss Jamison had come into this shabby though eminently respectable neighborhood and opened a small boarding-house in a neighboring street. She had come from some up-state country town and her boreness and bedsteads were barely enough to furnish the small, old-fashioned house which she took for term of years. Miss Jamison was a genius—a genius of the type peculiar to the age in which we live. She wasn't the "sib" that she looked. The sibbet is not mine, but that of the young gentleman to whom I am indebted for this information. No, indeed; Miss Jamison was anything but a "sib," as one soon found out who had occasion to deal with her very long. A shrewd, exacting, penny-for-penny and dollar-for-dollar business woman, she was concerned under the mask of her good-natured face and air of motherly sympathy with a certain vague order in the waking recollection, there came to me a confused consciousness of the events of the preceding twenty-four hours—the long journey and the weariness of it; the terrible freeze of flying landscape, with its drizzly, snow-covered stretches blurred with black towns; the shriek of the locomotive as it plunged through the darkness; the tolling of ferry bells, and then, at last, the slow sailing over a black sea toward and into a khaki city that hung splendid upon the purple night, turret upon turret, and tower upon tower, their myriad lights burning side by side with the stars, a city such as the prophets saw in visions, a city such as dreamy childhood conjures up in the muster of summer clouds at sunset.

Miss Jamison was now a successful boarding house keeper on a scale large enough to have satisfied the aspirations of a less clever woman. But she longed for other denominations to feed and house. Of the assurance that offered themselves, she chose the Methodists next, and soon had several flourishing houses running under the pious appellation "Wesley," which name, memorialized in large black letters on a brass sign, soon became a veritable magnet to board seeking Methodists.

The third and last venture of the energetic lady, and the one from which she was to derive her largest percentage of revenue, was the establishment of an "All People's Church." The All People's Church, the place of which I had so recently become an inmate. Of all three of Miss Jamison's boarding houses, this was the most democratic, in which characteristics it partook of the nature of the parvenu sort of church, which public it wished to attract, which was none other than the heterogeneous element which flocked in vast numbers to All People's Church. The All People's edifice was a big, unsightly brick building. It had been originally designed for a roller skating rink.

All People's, as the church was colloquially named, was one of the most popular places of worship in the city. Every Sunday, both at morning and evening services, the big rink was packed to the doors with people who were attracted quite as much by the good music as they were by the popular preaching of the very popular divine. A large percentage of this great congregation was recruited from the transient element of population which lives

in lodgings and boarding houses. From its democracy and lack of ceremony it was a church which appealed particularly to those who were without ties or affiliations. Into this sanctuary the lonely young man (or girl) of a church-going temperament was almost sure to drift sooner or later if his probationary period of strangerhood happened to fall in this section of the city.

The clever Miss Jamison put a sign bearing the legend "All People's" on each of the doors of six houses opposite the church, which she acquired one by one as her business increased. The homeless and lonely who came to All People's for spiritual refreshment, or to satisfy their curiosity, remained to patronize Miss Jamison's "special Sunday" thirty-five cent table d'hôte, or to accept a ticket for one house; or bought a meal ticket for four dollars, which entitled them to twenty-one meals served in the basement of another of the houses, or for the sum of five dollars and upward insured themselves the privilege of a week's lodging in the service in the basement of still another of the basements.

Such is the history of Miss Jamison as detailed at the breakfast table that Sunday morning. I went out for a walk late in the afternoon, and wandered about, homeless and hungry, at the very door of the church, and the dining-room almost deserted, only a few remaining to gossip over their desolate table. At my table all day I saw the young girl with the dark eyes, who I felt instinctively was a very nice and agreeable girl. As I approached the table, she smiled and gave me a friendly little bow, when, seeing I was so glad to respond to it, she immediately smiled in a friendly way.

From the glimpse I had caught of her during the morning meal I had thought her very pretty in a quaint, sturdy, starched, mannish-looking shirt waist. That night she looked even prettier, clad in a close-fitting, clean, white dress, and a white apron. I noticed, too, as I sat down beside her, that she was an unusually big woman.

How do you like the boarding-house by this time?" she asked, with an encouraging smile, to which I responded as approvingly as I could in the remembrance of the cheerful hall bedroom far above, and in the presence of the unappetizing dinner spread before me.

"Well, I think it's pretty good. If you'll excuse my French," laughed Miss Jamison, as she cut a square of butter off the common dish and passed it to me. "And I guess you think so, too, only you're too polite to roast the grub like the rest of us do. But you'll get over that in time. I was just the same way when I first began living in boarding-houses, but I've got bravely over that now."

She bent her head just a little over a week myself, she went on in her frank and engaging manner. "I saw you this morning, and just knew how you felt. I thought I'd do of homeliness when I came. Not a soul spoke to me for four days. Not a word, not a word, when I saw you that day, and I was so glad to see you, and I put on nerve and up and speak to you even if you did turn me down. And that's why I'm so glad to see you."

I responded that I was glad she had been

so informal; absence of formality being the meaning I interpreted from her slang, which was much more up-to-date and much more vigorous than that to which I had been accustomed in the speech of a small country village. As I ate, we talked. We talked a little about a great many things in which we were not at all interested, and a very great deal about ourselves and the hazards of fortune which had brought our lives together and crossed them thus at Miss Jamison's supper table—subjects into which we entered with all the zest and happy egotism of youth. Of this egotism I had the greater preponderance, probably because of my three or four years' less experience of life. Before we rose from the table I had told Miss Jamison the story of my life as it had been lived thus far.

Of her own story, all I knew was that she was a westerner, that she had worked a while in Chicago, and had come to New York on a mission similar to my own—to look for a job. We went together to her room, which was as clean and chilly as my own, and a few minutes later we were sitting around the little stove. I had stove, and that circle of the freshly kindled fire. Both were short for a few minutes. Then my new friend spoke.

"What does that put you in mind of?" she asked slowly.

"You mean the crackle of the kindling wood under the cap of the stove as the flames begin to lick it?" I asked.

"I—m-m, yes, the crackle of the wood and the snap of the coal," said the girl in a dreamy tone.

"Home!" I cried, quick as a flash. "It makes me think of home—of the home I used to have," and my eyes blurred.

"Here, too, home," she replied softly.

"Funny, isn't it, that we have so many things exactly alike? But I suppose that's because we were both brought up in the country."

"In the country?" I exclaimed in surprise. "I thought you were from Chicago."

"Oh, no; I'm from the country. I didn't go to Chicago till I was twenty. I lived all my life on a farm in Iowa, till I went up to get a job in Chicago, after my father died and I was all alone in the world. We lived in the very wildest part of the state—in the part they call the 'Big Woods.' Oh, I know all about frontier life. And there's hardly any kind of 'roughing it' that I haven't done. I was born to it."

She laughed, opening the stove door, for the elbow of the pipe was now red hot and threatening conflagration to the thin board partition behind, which divided the little room from that of the next lodger.

A loud thump upon the board partition startled us. We listened for a few moments—at first, with alarmed glances, then realizing that the noise was only the protest of a sleepy boarder.

Presently, as we continued to talk, the banging of a shoe heel on the wall grew more insistent. We heard doors opening along the hall, and a high raucous voice invoked quiet in some polite phrase. So I said "Good night," in a whisper and tiptoed to my own door.

Thus began my acquaintance which, ripened by the most intimate of friendships, was to have an incalculable influence upon my life.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



We Listened for a Few Moments.

The People's Store

We have just received our Spring consignment of two carloads of

Bright New Rugs

The purchase includes all sizes, all varieties, and special attention has been paid to the now very popular LARGE ROOM SIZES. In point of variety, it's the best we have ever shown. Our largely increasing Rug business has prompted us to make our Rug department second to none in the state. As to prices, our guarantee that what you purchase here is far less in price for the same quality and size than charged elsewhere.

Smyrna
Rugs,
Axminster
Rugs,
Wilton
Velvets



Velvet
Rugs,
Body
Brussels,
Tapestry
Brussels

In all sizes, and
New Spring
Patterns.

In all sizes, and
New Spring
Patterns.

Smyrna Rugs—9 ft. by 12 ft., reversible patterns; a \$25 Rug; our special price.....	\$19.00
Axminster Rugs—9 ft. by 12 ft., beautiful new patterns; a \$25 Rug; our special price.....	\$18.50
Wilton Velvet Rugs—9 ft. by 12 ft., the genuine kind, and no humbug; a \$37.50 Rug; our special price.....	\$32.50
Velvet Brussels Rugs—9 ft. by 12 ft., a Rug that never sells under \$30; our special price.....	\$22.50
Body Brussels Rugs—9 ft. by 12 ft., a fine wearing Rug; very durable; our special price.....	\$22.50
Tapestry Brussels Rugs—9 ft. by 12 ft., very neat patterns; a \$20 Rug; our special price.....	\$13.50

New Mattings, Linoleums, Etc.

Our Spring Line of New Jap and China Straw Mattings is now ready. Buy early if you wish to have a good selection.

Clearance Sale Prices

All Winter Goods, as Cloaks, Furs, etc., will continue to be sold at Clearance Sale Prices in order to effect a complete clearance of the same.

The People's Store

PURPLE TOGS TO BE THE GO.

Only Rich Can Afford 'Em, Says English Tailoring Publication.

London, Feb. 6.—The tailoring journal, Men's Wear, says that purple will be the fashionable color for men's holiday and lounging suits this summer. Only the very rich, the paper says, can wear the clothing, because the life of such a suit is very brief, the sun's rays acting quickly on the dye and causing the cloth to fade.

CAN YOU BELIEVE YOUR SENSES?

When two of them, taste and smell, having been impaired, if not utterly destroyed, by Nasal Catarrh, are fully restored by Ely's Cream Balm, can you doubt that this remedy deserves all that has been said of it by the thousands whom it has cured? It is applied directly to the affected air-passages and begins its healing work at once. Why not get it today? All druggists or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren street, New York, on receipt of 50 cents.

Over 200,000 pounds' weight of paper is used in this country yearly for the manufacture of cigarettes.

THE SNOW SHOVEL SEASON

Is On

DOOR CHECKS,
WEATHER STRIP,
WINDOW GLASS,
MEAT CHOPPERS,
LARD PRESSES.

H. Pfeiffer & Son

107-100 E. Columbia St.

Pocket Knives and Razors.

mittes from the Missouri legislature, recently made investigations of the stockyards. That this poor service costs patrons of the yards as much as \$6,000 a day, is also held in the report, which has been made to the legislature.

The report is peculiar in that while it states that the charges on certain classes of live stock are unfair and exorbitant it recommends that such charges be maintained and legalized.

SWEDEN NEAR SACRED LHASSA.

Explorer Sven Hedin Sends News of His Explorations in Tibet.

Calcutta, Feb. 6.—Sven Hedin, a Swedish traveler, who last year started from Chinese Turkestan to Tibet, has sent word by courier that he has explored 840 miles of unknown country. He hopes to reach the monastic city of Shigatse, 130 miles from Lhasa, at the end of February. The explorer has lost his whole caravan of animals, but not a single man. All the maps and collections were saved. Hedin traveled eighty-four days without seeing a single Tibetan.

IF YOU HAVE Rheumatism

Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, try "Smith's Potassium Compound." Trial package mailed free by addressing John A. Smith Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Money refunded if a 50c bottle fails to satisfy you.

At Druggists.

WOMAN INSULTS CROWN PRINCE.

Scandal Monger Cries Out to Eject His Highness' Mistress.

Bucharest, Feb. 6.—A disgraceful scene occurred in the Lyric theater during a performance at which the crown prince and his wife were present. During the first entrance a woman called out from the balcony:

"Throw the crown prince's mistress out of the house!"

At the same time she pointed to Mrs. G., a well known member of the highest society.

There was a great uproar. The crown prince left his box. The police removed the disturber, who is Mrs. Jarcu, a hysterical scandal monger. When she was examined by a judge she acted in a distraught manner. She was remanded.

Mrs. Jarcu was mixed up in a sensational case in 1901, when her sister was shot and killed by one of her numerous admirers, the son of Gen. Candiano, a brutal degenerate, who, when confronted by the body of his victim, choked it and exclaimed:

"Quelle vache! (What a cow!)"

The insinuation of immorality by Mrs. Jarcu against the crown prince is declared unfounded.

KANSAS CITY STOCKYARDS HIT.

Investigators Find Patrons Loas \$6,000 Day Through Poor Service.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 6.—The complaint of commission men that inadequate service is furnished by the Kansas City Stockyards company has been found to be based upon fact by the committee from the Kansas legislature, which, acting jointly with a com-

If you are nervous, instead of drinking tea or coffee, which can only stimulate, drink cocoa, which is not only a drink, but a food, too—a builder-up of nerves and strength. But drink good cocoa, pure cocoa—drink Runkel's



RUNKEL'S COCOA

(Strictly in accordance with the National Pure Food laws.)

is just the powdered bean blended into a delightful achievement of tastefulness, and never adulterated with starch or arrow root, or cheapened with sugar, which occupies the same bulk and costs 1-4 as much. No cocoa goes so far. Since 1870, the standard of purity and excellence.

RUNKEL BROTHERS, Inc., Mfrs.

445 to 451 West 30th Street, New York



INDEPENDENT COAL Co.

Has in stock a full line of Domestic Coal of the best grades for fireplaces and stoves.

Office and Yards 415 High Street.
Home Phone, 1885; Bell, 337.

DR. W. T. FERGUSON.

Specialty, Diseases of Women and Diseases of the Kidneys.

222 West Wayne Street.



PERFECTION IN TWO-SIGHT GLASSES.

My way of making bifocals does away with the line and annoyances of the old style. Like all my work these IN-VISIBLE bifocals are guaranteed satisfactory or your money refunded.

Eyes Examined Without CHARGE.

MEIGS, Manufacturing & Refracting OPTICIAN, 1006 Calhoun, near Washington.

E. H. ROLF

Coal, Coke, Wood, Kindling and Charcoal.

Office and Yards, Fairfield Avenue and Wabash Railroad. Phone 6008.

GERDING BROS.

Hacks for funerals and weddings \$3.00. Telephone 187. Orders promptly filled.

816 Harrison Street.

DOLE & WIEGAND

—Architects—

127 Tri-State Building.
3rd Floor. Phone 2638

THE BEARS

THEY HAVE COME

AND ARE HERE TO STAY.

The Imported Bears.

The Cinnamon and

the Polar.

As we have so many orders waiting, you will do well to buy at once.

LEHMAN BOOK & NEWS CO.

819 Calhoun Street.

E. F. SITES, D. D. S.

—DENTIST—

112 W. Wayne St., 4 doors west of

Calhoun, near Sentinel office.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and Residence 404 Berry St.

East.

SPECIALTY—Diseases of Women.

Telephone 470. Hours—9 a. m. to

3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

Dr. W. H. JOHNSTON

OSTEOPATH

Rooms 24, 25, 26, Bass Block, Over First

National Bank, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Graduate American School Osteopathy,

Kirksville, Mo., Under the Founder,

Dr. A. T. Still. Licensed by the State Medical Board.

NO DRUGS. NO KNIFE.

Examination Free. Diseases Cured.

Home Phone—Office, 1529; Res. 6534.

Our Annual Feb. and After Inventory Sale

We find after invoicing many broken lines, and in some instances where stocks are too heavy, all these are priced for quick selling.

Price Saving on Underwear and Hosiery.

We have too many Ladies' \$1.00 and \$1.25 Union Suits and are wonderful values at the prices, but they go at 88c a suit.

Children's and Misses' 25c Vests and Pants, 19c.

Children's Vests, small sizes only, at 5c.

Ladies' 39c fine Cashmere Hose, at only 28c.

Corsets, Gloves and Belts

Broken lines of \$1.00 Corsets at 75c.

Broken lines of 50c Corsets at 39c.

Children's 25c Golf Gloves at 19c.

Broken lines of 50c Belts, 29c.

Laces and Embroideries

5,000 yards 5c Torchon Laces at 3 1/2c a yard.

500 pieces Corset Cover Embroideries at 25c a yard.

1,000 pieces 15c value Embroidery at 10c.

Closing out all Fur Coats, Suits, Skirts, Dressing Jackets at less than half price.

WELKER & NABLO
928 Calhoun St.
Near Washington.

RELIABLE DENTISTRY.

The Cut-Rate Painless Dentists have the reputation for doing fine Dental Work and Painless Extracting.



CUT RATE PAINLESS DENTISTS
325 CALHOUN STREET.
Phone 344.

Formerly Opp. Fruit House but now Opp. Knox Tent Store.

E. R. SURKET, Manager

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

Every Evening Except Sunday.
BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

The Sentinel is a member of the Associated Press and gets the news by wire from all parts of the world the same day it happens.

VOL. LXVIII.....NO. 160

Entered at the Postoffice, Fort Wayne, Ind., as second-class mail matter.



WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1907.

TONIGHT.

Unions—Stonemasons, No. 7.

Fraternals—Fort Wayne Council, No. 4, R. and S. M.; Fort Wayne Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M.; Mecheannochqua Tribe, No. 108, I. O. O. F.; Eagles; Fort Wayne Encampment, No. 152, I. O. O. F.; Columbus Court of Honor, No. 242; Daughters of Workmen; Allen lodge, No. 29, Degree of Honor.

Amusements—Majestic theater, "The College Widow"; Masonic Temple theater, vaudeville.

FIGHTING TO SUSTAIN LAW.

Attorney General Bonaparte has just taken a remarkable step on behalf of the railway men of the country, intervening in the supreme court of the United States to advance a case in which the constitutionality of the employers' liability law, which is opposed by nearly all the railroads of the country, is at issue.

The case is that of Damselle Howard, a poor negro woman plaintiff in error, vs. the Illinois Central Railroad et al. A motion that the government be allowed to appear as amicus curiae was allowed by the court without leaving the bench. A motion to advance made by Attorney General Bonaparte was also granted and the case set down for argument April 8, after the cases already set down for that day. Damselle Howard brought suit against the Illinois Central Railroad company in the district court of the United States for the western district of Tennessee to recover damages for the death of Will Howard, her son, who was a locomotive fireman, due, it is alleged, to the negligent act of the railroad company, basing her claim for damages upon the act of congress approved June 11, 1906, commonly known as the "employers' liability act."

Judge McCall, in the federal court in Tennessee, following a similar decision of Judge Evans, of the western district of Kentucky, sustained a demurrer to the declaration filed by the railroad company, holding the act of congress invalid because unconstitutional. This decision was made January 1, 1907. It was at once brought to the attention of Attorney General Bonaparte, and he, deeming the act of congress thus held invalid by the court to be of great public importance, resolved so far as lay in his power to have the decision reversed.

Only once before in the history of the department of justice has similar action been taken by the administration. In the case of Johnson vs.

Southern Pacific company, the decision of the lower court practically nullified the application of the federal safety appliance act.

Deeming this act of great public importance, intervention was asked by the attorney general and granted by the supreme court. The decision by Chief Justice Fuller in that case reversed the action of the court below and sustained the validity of the statute in all important parts.

While that statute required certain safety appliances to protect the life and limb of certain employees engaged in interstate commerce, the employers' liability act makes liable the common carrier engaged in interstate commerce for the negligent death or injury of its employees.

The action in intervening in the present case is regarded as evidence that all the resources of the department of justice will be used to sustain the constitutionality of this act.

Senator Beveridge's speech in advocacy of his child labor bill beat all records for years in point of length. He consumed the greater part of four legislative days of the senate in its delivery, and when printed it will fill about 300 pages of the Congressional Record. Its unusual voluminousness is due almost entirely to the great number of extracts from statistical and other data on the subject of child labor with which the Hoosier senator buttressed his argument. The most of these he laboriously read during the course of his speech, though numerous of them were submitted without reading, and will appear in their proper places in the printed speech. The young Indiana statesman showed neither physical nor mental fatigue after he had finished his remarkably long oratorical effort.

The new traction settlement in Chicago gives that city guarantee of some \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 investments for service betterments, 65 per cent of the net receipts of the street railways and an option to purchase the lines if municipal ownership is left to be desirable. That looks like getting something out of a soulless corporation.

The house has passed a measure to take from the governor the power to appoint metropolitan police boards. It is to be hoped there will be some sort of guarantee that the laws will be as well enforced, if the bill becomes law, as it has been under the administration of Governor Hanly.

Expert in Thaw trial pleaded in extenuation of what he didn't know that he had been "converted into an expert witness" without being given time to load himself for the occasion. No one denies that there are different kinds of experts.

If the president of the United States and the emperor of Japan are determined there shall be no war, it doesn't look as if the best efforts of the most rabid jingoists will be able to start anything rough.

SURPRISE FOR A MINISTER.

Couple He is Called to Marry Proves to Be His Daughter and Fiance.

Rockville, Md., Feb. 6.—"There is a couple in the parlor waiting to be married," was the message carried to Rev. S. R. White while cozily seated in his study.

The reverend gentleman hastily prepared for the ceremony and stepped into the parlor to find that the bride-to-be was his only daughter, Miss Beulah B. White, and the groom-to-be her fiancé, Thomas Randolph Hall, of Pocksville.

For an instant the reverend gentleman was puzzled, but the papers being produced, he rose to the occasion and pronounced the ceremony that made the pair man and wife.

It had been understood for some time past that Miss White would wed in the near future, but none of her friends knew the day. It is also stated that so well did she keep the secret of her approaching marriage that not even her father, who performed the ceremony, knew of its approach until he was asked to step into the parlor, where a couple waited to be married.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall will make their home at Pocksville. The bride is the president of the Rockville Woman's club.

Complies with all the requirements of the National Pure Food Law; Guarantee No. 2041, filed at Washington.



TO FORTIFY THE BODY AGAINST FATIGUE THEY DRINK ARBUCKLES COFFEE.

SOLD IN SEALED PACKAGES ONLY—FOR YOUR PROTECTION

average cost per pound, and enables us to give you better coffee for your money than you can buy in any other way. There are more packages of ARIOSA sold in the United States than all the other Coffee packages combined.

If your grocer will not supply, write to ARBUCKLE BROS., New York

HOME-MADE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

To relieve the worst forms of Rheumatism, take a teaspoonful of the following mixture after each meal and at bedtime:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Shake well in a bottle.

These harmless ingredients can be obtained from any good pharmacy. This prescription, states a well-known authority, forces the clogged-out, inactive kidneys to filter and strain from the blood the poisonous waste matter and uric acid, which causes Rheumatism. Relief is felt from the first few doses.

It is said that a person who would take this prescription regularly, a dose or two daily, or even a few times a week, would never have serious Kidney or Urinary disorders or Rheumatism.

Cut this out and preserve it. Good Rheumatism prescriptions which really relieve are scarce, indeed, and when you need it you want it badly.

HIS WEALTH NO EXCUSE.

Moneyed Youth Who Kicks a Policeman Sent to Penitentiary.

Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 6.—Emanuel Rodriguez, of Boonton, was arraigned before Recorder Stanton for assaulting Special Policeman Romeo Scott, of the Lackawanna railroad. Rodriguez had crossed the ferry and as he was drunk Scott tried to help him board a train. He kicked Scott and badly hurt him.

Rodriguez walked jauntily into court and smilingly shook hands with his counsel. The smile soon left his face when he was told to stand in line with the other prisoners, most of whom had been arrested for drunkenness. His lawyer wanted him let off with a fine. He said he was a member of a wealthy family and would apologize with a frown that plainly understood that the plea of sympathy has no influence with me. Your education, refinement of breeding and riches should be all the more reason why you should act like a gentleman instead of a drunken loafer, and I now sentence you to thirty days in the penitentiary and will also hold you in bonds of \$1,000 to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of atrocious assault and battery.

Recorder Stanton replied: "I wish it plainly understood that the plea of sympathy has no influence with me. Your education, refinement of breeding and riches should be all the more reason why you should act like a gentleman instead of a drunken loafer, and I now sentence you to thirty days in the penitentiary and will also hold you in bonds of \$1,000 to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of atrocious assault and battery."

SWEAT EDITOR TOOK BRIBE.

Insurance Official Says Publisher Was on His Pay Roll.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 6.—During the examination of Samuel Quinn, vice president of the State Life Insurance company, in the investigation of that company by the auditor of state, yesterday it was brought out that J. F. Matson, publisher of an insurance paper in this city, was paid \$100 each month since August, 1905. It was charged by Mr. Quinn that the foreign insurance companies had raised a paper in order to influence Matson's paper to print certain articles injurious to the State Life company and in order to silence these attacks Matson was put on the company's pay roll.

In answer to a question as to whether Matson's employment was not in the nature of a "holdup," Mr. Quinn replied: "I simply regarded his employment as absolutely necessary to preserve the company. The State Life company would have been put out of business if the publication of those articles had been allowed to go on."

SMITH TO TAKE ALGER'S SEAT.

Senator-Elect Named by Michigan Legislature to Fill Unexpired Term.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 6.—William Alden Smith, congressman from the Fifth district, will be able on Friday to take his seat as a senator of the United States. He was recently elected to succeed Senator Alger, whose term would have expired March 4, and the state legislature yesterday chose him to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late senator. The vote by which he was chosen was practically unanimous, three democratic members alone voting for Thomas E. Barkworth.

The legislature reconvened yesterday after a recess of nearly two weeks, and Governor Warner came to the capitol for the first time since taking the oath of office. In an interview the governor expressed a strong hope that the legislature would enact a law providing for the nomination of candidates for United States senator at the party primaries.

Illinois alone is credited with twenty-nine colleges and universities; Indiana boasts of fourteen and Wisconsin ten. All told, the United States is already provided with over 450 such institutions.

IN THE AIR.



Hear about the new automobile company? Their stock is going way up. "Yes, and so are their automobiles."

Northern Indiana News and Gossip

There have been no deaths at the Wabash county infirmary for more than a year.

Adam Staley, a well known farmer residing seven miles east of Auburn, died Tuesday.

Rev. Bruce Brown, of Mansfield, O., has accepted a call to the Christian church at Valparaiso.

Frank Schultz has been appointed superintendent of the municipal lighting plant at Columbia City.

The graduating class from the Bluffton high school this spring will consist of thirty-three members.

Dr. T. F. Ringle, of Tippecanoe, will locate in Warsaw and says he will open a fully equipped hospital there.

E. Q. Drummond, of Huntington, has founded a new fraternal order to be known as the Fraternities Pension Bureau.

The Peru Canning company has been given an order for 17,000 cases of canned tomatoes for the use of the United States army.

John Jenkins, trustee of Clay township, Miami county, is dead at his home near Peru from eating cove oysters that were impure.

The DeKalb county council at Auburn has refused to appropriate the \$36,000 asked for the construction of a new county infirmary.

The old boot and shoe firm of Simon & Brockman, at Wabash, has been dissolved, Abe Simon retiring after many years. The new firm will be L. Brockman & Son.

Mrs. Sarah C. Klotz, the mother of Mrs. Del Locke, of the Bliss house at Bluffton, died Tuesday. The remains will be interred at Waterloo. The deceased was the wife of Rev. S. P. Klotz.

William Marks, 40 years old, was found dead in bed at the home of Simon Dorsey at Lagrange, where he was a guest. He came from Hicksville, O. Ulceration of the bowels, causing blood-poisoning, killed him.

Otto Haney, of Ligonier, has invented a new self-ignition gas engine which starts by the explosion of a match head without any apparatus to ignite it, such as spark plugs or batteries, and continues to run as long as the supply of gasoline holds out.

Newbury township, Lagrange county, has barred out saloons for two years at least. A recent remonstrance filed against applicants for license contained the signatures of 212 voters, while but 169 votes were cast at the last election.

The reported elopement of Miss Edith Yeager, of Columbia City, with a Chicago man, Theodore Schmidt, is vigorously denied by the young lady's parents, who declare the young woman is visiting Schmidt.

Goshen will grant a franchise to the Goshen, South Bend and Chicago Electric railway permitting the company to use the streets of the city for its cars. This is the road which proposes to build a line from Chicago to New York, and to operate its cars between the two cities in ten hours.

Girls employed as operators in the Angola central station of the Steuben County Telephone company struck for more pay Saturday, demanding an advance of \$20 per month over the old figure of \$18. The company refused to grant it and five of the six girls walked out Monday. The places have been filled by others.

Suit for the possession of the Upland Free Methodist church was ended Saturday by the conference giving possession to the regularly elected trustees instead of to Rev. O. W. High and High has withdrawn from the church. When the deed was finally

AMUSEMENTS

MAJESTIC THEATER

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

Henry W. Savage Offers

THE COLLEGE WIDOW

By George Ade.

Exactly as Presented 308 Times in the Garden Theater, New York, and 123 Times in the Tremont Theater, Boston.

PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

Denman Thompson's

The Old Homestead

Twenty-first Year

The Famous Double Quartette.

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1

SATURDAY MATINEE & NIGHT

A Riot of Legitimate Laughter. Pretty Girls, Pretty Gowns, Pretty Songs.

AROUND THE CLOCK

Musical Comedy in Three Acts. Headed by

RITCHIE'S LONDON PANTOMIME COMPANY.

Funny, Tuneful, Hilarious. Up-to-date Pantomime.

NEW, NEAT, NATTY, NOVEL. Immense, Inviting, Inspiring.

Matinee Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Evening Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

SPECIAL

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR

JOHN DREW

In A. W. Piner's Greatest Success

"HIS HOUSE IN ORDER"

Will Begin

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 12, at 9 o'clock.

Direction of CHARLES FROHMAN

PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50

BOXES—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50

made taking the property from High, he is said to have grabbed Presiding Elder Wade by the neck and threatened to strike him.

People in the court room at Huntington Tuesday afternoon were puzzled to understand why William Delvin, one of the jurors, persisted in wearing his overcoat in the jury box. One or two who had watched his actions earlier in the afternoon were able to explain it. It developed that when Mr. Delvin put on his overcoat after dinner at his home he had neglected to place his other coat on first, and was compelled to wear the ulster or appear in the jury box in his shirt sleeves.

The Misses Effie Culver, Stella Culver and Valva Smith, driving in a buggy near Lincolnville, Huntington county, placed a hot brick in the buggy to keep their feet warm. The brick set fire to Miss Effie Culver's clothing, and she inhaled so much smoke that in jumping from the buggy she was overcome by the fumes, stumbled and fell, the buggy passing over her. The other young ladies extinguished the fire by rolling the girl in the snow and the burns are not extensive, but she was painfully bruised.

Mrs. Mahin, wife of Rev. Milton Mahin, a superannuated minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, is dead at her home in Newcastle at the age of 84 years. Rev. and Mrs. Mahin were married sixty-four years ago. They are well known over the state, having lived in a number of towns where her husband was stationed as minister. Among these are Logansport, Peru, South Bend, Perryville, Rossville, Tipton, Bluffton, Fort Wayne, Crawfordsville, Huntington and Richmond. With her husband she came to this city in 1863. Mr. Mahin retired from the ministry twelve years ago.

On motion of the prosecuting attorney at Huntington, the case against Boston Weston, charging him with the murder of Roman Holthouse, has been dismissed and Weston is again a free man. It will be recalled that Weston is a Huntington cab driver, and that in the course of an argument over the payment of a fare on the night of the Elks' minstrel at Huntington a year ago Weston struck Holthouse, the latter's death following some hours later. Prosecutor Eberhart's motion followed the receipt of a letter from Mrs. Roman Holthouse in which she expressed her belief that though Weston was guilty of the murder of her husband and had not been sufficiently punished, she was willing that the dismissal be made, because her physical condition would not permit her to pass through the ordeal of another trial. Weston was once tried for the crime, convicted of manslaughter and went to prison, but the supreme court reversed the verdict on points of law involved.



GET THE FIRST PICK

of our new style cast range on feet. This is entirely new, and for people who want something up-to-date, this is it.

We have some heaters left that we are making some close prices on. Here's your chance to save some money.

H.J. Ash

Reliable Stove Dealer,

No. 116 E. COLUMBIA ST.

INTERURBANS.

FORT WAYNE & WABASH VALLEY TRACTION CO.

(Effective May 1, 1906)

Fort Wayne to Logansport and Fort Wayne to Bluffton.

Trains Leave Interurban Station

Fort Wayne to Logansport

Fort Wayne to Bluffton

Trains Leave Interurban Station

Fort Wayne to Logansport

Fort Wayne to Bluffton

Trains Leave Interurban Station

Fort Wayne to Logansport

Fort Wayne to Bluffton

Trains Leave Interurban Station

Fort Wayne to Logansport

Fort Wayne to Bluffton

Trains Leave Interurban Station

Fort Wayne to Logansport

Fort Wayne to Bluffton

Trains Leave Interurban Station

Fort Wayne to Logansport

Fort Wayne to Bluffton

Trains Leave Interurban Station

Fort Wayne to Logansport

Fort Wayne to Bluffton

Trains Leave Interurban Station

Fort Wayne to Logansport

Fort Wayne to Bluffton

Trains Leave Interurban Station

Fort Wayne to Logansport

Fort Wayne to Bluffton

Trains Leave Interurban Station

Fort Wayne to Logansport

Fort Wayne to Bluffton



THE SECRET

It is a matter of speculation among the majority of well-dressed men as to just what causes that "something" in the character and appearance of our clothes, so often described as "well bred" and "aristocratic."

The quality of the fabrics is, of course, apparent, but that does not fully explain their manifest superiority over other ready-to-wear clothes.

If you knew our clothes thoroughly, intimately, as we do; knew of the little details, niceties of hand-tailoring and fashioning embodied in each garment, you would know that "quality" is the secret—QUALITY all the way through.

Come in today and spend some of your leisure time looking over some of the styles we are showing in Suits and Overcoats. There is no obligation to buy attached. We will gladly fit you, too. The chances are you will want that suit or overcoat quite soon.

RAILROAD TIME CARDS
WABASH RAILROAD.
December 9th, 1906.

ALL TRAINS DAILY.



"Tut, tut," says the Man Who Knows,

Uneda Biscuit

5¢

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Busy Men of Affairs

Find just the kind of home relaxation that they need to offset the fatigue of a strenuous life in the

Pianola Piano

THERE is a wonderful power for good in music—even when you are merely a listener to the music produced by others. But the great fascination of the PIANOLA PIANO is that you yourself personally produce the music. You put your own spirit and feeling into the performance—you become wholly absorbed in the music you are engaged in making.

Nothing ever invented gives the overtaxed business man such a pleasurable and convenient means of getting away from office cares and worries.

PACKARD MUSIC HOUSE
930 CALHOUN STREET.

FIRE, WATER, DAMPNES

THESE ARE THE FEATURES YOU ARE INSURED AGAINST IF YOU HAVE

THE MEILINK HOME SAFE

It would take too much time and space to tell you all about them without your seeing them. Take a few minutes of your time and let us show them to you.

BOOKLET FREE F. M. SMITH & CO.

If you desire to buy, sell, rent, trade or exchange anything see the **WANT AD** page in the **DAILY SENTINEL** Phone 173

RATES REASONABLE RESULTS CERTAIN

RYAN TALKS WITH ROOSEVELT.

Financier at White House for More Than An Hour.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Thomas F. Ryan, the New York capitalist, set industrial and financial circles agog by a call he made yesterday afternoon on President Roosevelt. Ryan was at the white house more than an hour.

Neither he nor the president would say what was the object of his visit, but there is reason to believe some discussion took place as to the effect of the continuance of the administration's policy with respect to the investigation of railroads and the regulation of corporations.

The president has been hearing for

There is only one

"Bromo Quinine"

That is

Laxative Bromo Quinine.

Similarly named remedies sometimes deceive. This great and original Cold Tablet is a **WHITE PACKAGE** with black and red lettering, and bears the signature of

E. W. Grove

BELIEVES HE ALREADY HAS POWER TO RUN SCHOOLS

President is Said to Seek a Decision from Federal Supreme Court.

Washington, Feb. 6.—President Roosevelt has framed up two propositions relating to the exclusion of Japanese children from the public schools of San Francisco on which he intends to have the United States supreme court pass. He has his contentions outlined in the suit already brought under instructions from the department of justice in San Francisco and will carry them through all intervening tribunals to the court of last resort.

The propositions are these:

1. That the federal government has a right to exercise such supervision over the public schools of a state as is necessary to carry out treaty stipulations because the government donates lands for the maintenance of such schools.
2. That the Japanese are not Mongolians and can not be excluded from the public schools on the same basis as Chinese and other orientals.

Legal Experts Support Plan.

The legal experts of the government have carefully studied both these propositions and believe there is sufficient foundation for testing them in the courts. It is claimed that by donating lands belonging to the public domain for the establishment of schools the federal authorities retain some degree of control over these institutions.

If the land were sold and the equivalent converted into the general treasury the right of limited supervision would be eliminated. The assertion is made that the donor always retains to some extent control over his gift and this same rule applies to the government. This question has never been presented in the proposed form for an opinion by the United States supreme court. It has always been conceded by a large proportion of public men that a state has the same jurisdiction over its school system as is exercised in regard to police and health regulations. Department of justice experts now hold that there is a wide difference and right of supervision over schools remain because of land donation.

State's Rights Men Aroused.

This particular point will undoubtedly receive close attention from the advocates of states' rights. Senators Raynor, White and Overman have recently delivered speeches in which this particular right of the federal government was explicitly denied.

Many of the lower courts have repeatedly held that the Japanese are not Mongolians. They are not classed with Chinese or other orientals.

The president is determined that the supreme court shall pass upon this specific proposition. According to the theory on which the department of justice is proceeding, the San Francisco board of education in construing an act of the California legislature which prohibits Mongolians from attending the same public schools as white children, classified the Japanese as Mongolians. It became pronouncedly apparent from the expressions of senators yesterday that a treaty giving Japan the most favored nation treatment can never be ratified.

Government to Control Schools.

A treaty stipulation giving Japan the same treatment as is enjoyed by citizens of the most favored nation presupposes absolute equality on all points and this further indicates that the federal government assumes control over the public school systems of the various states.

It became evident that at least a year must elapse before any treaty with Japan can become operative. A treaty of exclusion cannot be made effective without legislation. This will require the action of the house as well as the senate. The exclusion of Chinese was not made complete until a bill was passed by congress. But four weeks of this session remain and such a treaty as that proposed by the president can not be ratified before adjournment.

Jap Immigration Normal.

Immigration authorities here say that many Japanese veterans of the war with Russia are doubtless entering Hawaii, but assert that this fact has no significance whatever. They point out that after the war closed the standing army was materially reduced. Conditions in Japan have not since been ordinarily prosperous. It was necessary for those leaving the army to seek employment and not finding it at home they have gone to Hawaii and to the United States. They express the belief that this is not due to any concerted action which is suggested by the Japanese government, but is merely the result of citizens seeking work at the best possible wages.

Representatives Kahn and Hayes, of California, saw the president yesterday to arrange for a conference about Friday of this week between the president and the officials of the school board of San Francisco and Mayor Schmitz. This conference will be full of important possibilities, as the president will outline to the school board the serious objection Japan has to discrimination in the public schools of San Francisco against Japanese children. The president will point out the seriousness of making an enemy of Japan and will urge the school board to change its regulations regarding Japanese children.

WATSON LAUDS ROOSEVELT.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 6.—In addressing the Farmers' National union for Mississippi yesterday, Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, paid a tribute to President Roosevelt for his disapproval of sectional intolerance. Watson attacked corporations as robbers of farmers. He denounced the national banking system as iniquitous. He said the railroads should be more vigorously controlled by the government to compel the payment of smaller dividends and the expenditure of more money to prevent the sacrifice of human life.

At the present rate of increase the population of Europe will double itself in a century.

MOTHERS OF FORT WAYNE



Vinol Will Make Your Thin, Ailing Children Strong, Rosy and Robust Just as It Did This Little Boy.

Mrs. L. P. Skonnard, of Minneapolis, writes: "I feel it my duty to tell others what your cod liver preparation, Vinol, has done for my little boy. He was sick for two years, pale, and had no appetite. We tried different doctors and medicines and had given up all hopes that he would recover, but thanks to Vinol he is a well and healthy boy, and I want to recommend Vinol to every mother who has a weak or sickly child."

Every mother in Fort Wayne should know that our cod liver preparation, Vinol, will build her children up into strong, robust, healthy children. Nothing has ever been sold equal to it for this purpose, and your money will be refunded if it fails.

Is there a mother in Fort Wayne who will ignore such a generous offer as this? Meyer Brothers Co., druggists, Two Big Stores.

Note.—While we are sole agents for Vinol in Fort Wayne, it is now for sale at the leading drug store in nearly every town and city in the country. Look for the Vinol agency in your town.

DECLINES JOB UNDER GROVER.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 6.—James V. Barry, state insurance commissioner yesterday afternoon telegraphed Paul Morton his declination of the position of secretary of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, of which former President Cleveland will be chairman. He said that he yielded to the personal appeal of Governor Warner to remain and to his sense of duty to the people of this state in connection with proposed insurance legislation.

HERE IS RELIEF FOR WOMEN

If you have pain in the back, urinary bladder or kidney trouble and want a certain, pleasant herb cure for Women's Pains, try Mother Gray's **AUSTRALIAN LEAF**. It is a safe monthly regulator, and cures all female weaknesses, including inflammation and ulcerations. Mother Gray's Australian Leaf is sold by druggists or sent by mail for 50 cts. Sample sent FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

ANOTHER SCANDAL IN PITTSBURG HITS MAGNATE

Mine Baron Robbins to Quit Association of Which He is the Head.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 6.—Francis L. Robbins, for years the central figure among the bituminous coal operators of the United States and their floor leader during every joint wage conference ever held with the United Mine Workers of America and the bituminous coal interests, will on next Monday tender his resignation as chairman of the Pittsburg Coal company, the \$100,000,000 bituminous coal trust. He will in all probability be succeeded by former State Senator William Flinn, the dethroned political boss of Pittsburg.

Woman at Bottom of Case.

Although bitterly fought by his associates, the final surrender has not been due entirely to business reasons, but to widespread comment over the fact that the bituminous coal leader has succumbed to that lovely female epidemic so peculiar to Pittsburg millionaires. Tongues have long been wagging among the gossips, who relate stories with the keenest tobacco seasoning, and this gossip has gradually become so deafening that it has been decided to accept the coming resignation "for the best interests of the company."

Reports have reached such a stage that several sensations are predicted in connection with the affair.

The passing of Francis L. Robbins from the Pittsburg Coal company will come as the closing chapter of a hard-fought battle which has long been waging in the inner circles of the great coal corporation.

The beginning of the end came about two years ago, when Robbins successfully urged the directors to place a \$25,000,000 5 per cent mortgage of fifty years' duration with the Frick-Mellon interests for \$20,000,000 in cash. The issue matures in fifty years. This \$5,000,000 cash profit was the cause of much adverse discussion.

Associates Resent His Deals.

Following quickly upon this was the closing of a twenty-five year contract with the United States Steel corporation on a basis said to be so close to the cost of mining that further discussion occurred among the board members.

Further dissatisfaction developed last February, when Mr. Robbins is said to have broken his agreement with all the bituminous coal operators when he suddenly agreed on the floor of the joint wage conference with the miners to an advance in the wage scale. For months operators in other fields held out, but finally were compelled to follow the example of the Pittsburg Coal company and pay the advance after the worst year in the history of the business.

It was these transactions that caused a wide breach on the board of directors of the Pittsburg Coal company and even among the officials of the company, and lines were tightly



Dr. Price's
CREAM
BAKING POWDER

For half a century American housewives have found Dr. Price's Baking Powder a guarantee of light, sweet, pure and wholesome food.

Makes the perfect biscuit, cake and bread.

drawn between the Robbins and anti-Robbins factions.

Friends of the president fought hard for him, but at the annual meeting last February they were compelled to make a compromise and elect M. H. Taylor, of Erie, president, and place Mr. Robbins in the position of chairman of the board. But even now his steadfast friends have been compelled to rush to cover and his resignation from the company will follow.

Current reports are that J. C. Dyar, an experienced coal operator of Huntington, Pa., will be elected a director of the company on Monday next to succeed the late Charles Donnelly.

Mothers, be sure and use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while cutting teeth. It is the best remedy of all. my-cod-w

EX-CHICAGO RECTOR MISSING.

Former Clergyman at Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Disappears.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6.—Rev. W. T. Twamley, formerly of the Chicago Protestant Episcopal cathedral, who is assistant rector of St. Ann's church, Annapolis, is missing. He disappeared on Sunday after he had started for early service at an Eastport mission. He had been ill with grip.

It is feared he may have fallen off a bridge. The conductor of a train in Baltimore saw a man answering Rev. Mr. Twamley's description on Sunday's train.

Rev. Mr. Twamley is a graduate of Trinity college, Dublin. He received orders in England. He went from Oxford to Chicago.

A NEW NEWSPAPER IDEA

There are few men, fewer women, who do not thoroughly enjoy a good short story. To gratify this almost universal taste arrangements have been made by The Sentinel to secure for its readers a series of original stories of a character superior to any that have appeared hitherto in any newspaper. To readers of the Sentinel this idea is sure to prove as pleasing as it is new.

The stories will be published weekly and the next one of them will be presented Saturday.

All these tales will be illustrated with work from the leading pictorial artists—men whose fame is world-wide and whose work is adapted to the art of delineating what is salient in fiction. These pictures will be of a class it has always been deemed impossible for newspapers to attempt to present—first because of the great expense of obtaining original illustrations from artists of the highest rank; and, next, because of the mechanical difficulties that prevented the proper presentation of such illustrations in the pages of a newspaper. Both these obstacles have been overcome, and this new newspaper has been made possible.

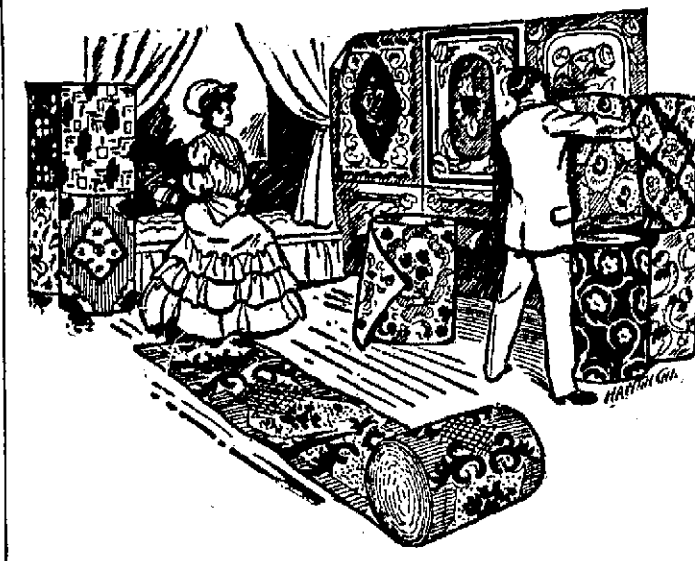
This series of stories will be made up of contributions from the foremost writers of fiction—masters of the art of inventing and writing what Prof. Brander Matthews calls the "short-story" and which that learned student, critic and writer insists is one of the very highest forms of the art of fiction-making. These are the writers whose names hold the leading places of the magazines of the country and the best of them are brought together in the epoch-making series of stories which will be presented to Sentinel readers through the present year. Every phase of life will be touched, every taste will find repeated occasion in this series to satisfy itself. Readers of The Sentinel may well look forward to this year-long feast of stories with all pleasurable anticipation.

The next installment of the series will be printed in The Sentinel next Saturday.

The New Rugs for the Spring of 1907 The New Carpets for the Spring of 1907

Sixty Days Ahead of Our Competitors

The beautiful new Room Rugs and Carpets for the Spring are already in and on sale, thirty to sixty days in advance of their being shown by our competitors. Our competitors are still trying to force out and sell the fag ends of their Fall stocks. Buy new goods of us for they are always more satisfactory. Come in and look over these new styles. No one else in Fort Wayne is in the same class with us in the Carpet and Rug business.



Of Room Rugs we show you five designs where any other store can show you one. If you want a Carpet and want it bordered for your rooms, you can find at our establishment a border for practically every piece of Carpet in our house. If on the other hand you do not wish to border your Carpet, you can have it just as well without border. We can sell it to you either way.

Get Into the Habit of Buying all Your Carpets and Rugs at the "Big Store." It Pays.

Closing Out Our Stock of Grey and White Blankets at Half Price
See them Marked in Plain Figures in Our Clinton Street Window

Park Mills Ingrain Carpets

Something you can depend upon. You can buy them in Fort Wayne only of us. They are the Standard Ingrain Carpets of the country, full warp, full count and all of clean, well scoured wool. These Carpets are made in 1907 exactly as they were made in 1868; hence the leading carpet house in each city of the country seeks to get the agency for them. We have held it in this city for eighteen years. They wear longer and keep their colors better than any other Ingrain known to the trade. We don't ask you to take our word for it. Just ask your neighbor.

Foster Furniture & Carpet Co.

SOCIETY

Mrs. Charles A. Wilding entertained five tables of players at bridge this afternoon. Mrs. Phipps, of Franklin, Pa., who is visiting her aunt, Mrs. George Evans, was the only out of town guest. The rooms were prettily decorated with pink and white carnations.

Military pedro afforded Miss Margaret Vesey's guests much merry entertainment last evening at Miss Vesey's home. The company was given in honor of the hostess's house guests, who are Miss Nellie Simson, of Boone; Miss Martha and Miss Helen Gill, of Lancaster, Ky.; and Miss Clara Poole, of this city. Miss Hattie Studebaker, of Decatur, and Miss Wilda Cuthrell, of Boone, were other out of town guests. The players at the winning fort at pedro were Miss Evelyn Walter, Miss May Fitzpatrick, and Messrs. Guy Bassett and Frank Cuthrell. Miss Margaret Gill and E. G. Hoffman won prizes for points. The decorations of the rooms and the supper table were all in pink, a profusion of carnations, azaleas, and begonias supplying the color. There were invited Mr. and Mrs. John Parfitt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cuthrell, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Vesey, Miss May Woolsey, Miss Myra Smith, Miss Fitzpatrick, Miss Evelyn Walter and A. T. Bailey, Guy Bassett, Clarence Swan, Harry Hogan, John Moring, Will Ballou, Gene Fitch, Guy Mahurin and E. G. Hoffman.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Miller gave a dinner party last evening and there is a possibility of the company forming a new social club. In fact it was decided to do that, but no name has been selected. Mrs. Miller's decorations were green and white. There were present Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Graeter, Mr. and Mrs. Phil Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. George Treanor, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lewis and Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Gaunt.

Mrs. C. R. Lane is spending a few days in Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bowers went to Chicago today for a short visit.

The Rome City club will be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Graeter this evening.

Miss Eva Hurn, of West Third street, entertained a company of young ladies last evening.

Mrs. John Frails, of 1012 Columbia avenue, will entertain the Isawa club tomorrow afternoon.

Mrs. B. W. Vesey gave an informal little company this afternoon for Miss Vesey's house guests.

Mr. and Mrs. George Loesch have returned from Chicago, where they attended the automobile show.

Mrs. John Chenoweth, of Springfield, O., is spending a few days with her uncle, Dr. H. A. Read.

Mrs. John Crowe, formerly Miss Blanche Laubach of this city, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Kuhne.

Mrs. J. H. Horford, has returned to Paulding, O., after a visit here with her sister, Mrs. M. E. Hammond.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement Voglewede, of Decatur, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Earl, of West Butler street.

Miss Carrie Hellbroner will leave soon for Dayton, O., to spend some weeks with her sister, Mrs. Joseph Klopfer.

Miss Charlotte Vogeler and Miss Flora Cook will go to Lafayette on Friday to attend the junior "prom" at Purdue.

The "Chore La Parasse" club was entertained Monday evening at the home of Miss Leona Casey, on East Creighton avenue.

Mrs. Herbert L. Slater will entertain the Modern Priscilla club at her home, 2140 Fairfield avenue on Friday afternoon.

Robert Bogart, of Chicago, who had been visiting his cousin, Mrs. J. L. Disney and Mrs. A. V. Powers, returned home yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Frisby, of 716 Union street, celebrated their wedding by entertaining a large crowd of friends on Tuesday evening.

The ladies of the Cheerful Aid society will entertain their husbands on Friday evening at the home of Mrs. C. E. Brownberger, 312 West Creighton avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. George Quidor, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Black and son and Miss Frances Quidor are attending the automobile show in Chicago this week.

The pedro party to have been given this afternoon by Mrs. Anna Wilkens, at her home on Broadway, to the T and H pedro club was postponed on account of sickness.

One of the events of the week will be a Valentine party for the Philomath club, which will be given by Mrs. Agster and Miss Martha Wohlfart at the home of Mrs. Agster on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Lipes Thiemme is entertaining Miss Elizabeth Adams, of Jamestown, Ohio, and expects Mrs. Edgar Lynne, of Yellow Springs, tomorrow.

Mrs. Thiemme will entertain at bridge on Friday in honor of her guests.

The T. S. S. club was entertained last evening at the home of Miss Emma Griebel with games and music.

Miss Sadie and Miss Margaret Quinn won prizes. Miss Beulah Markey, of 304 West Superior street, will be the next hostess.

Miss Ruth Boers, Miss Jessie Orr, Miss Jeanette Morris and Miss Virginia White, all of whom are attending eastern schools in the vicinity of New York, arranged to meet each other in

the metropolis last Saturday and attend the theater together.

Mrs. George Vawter, formerly Miss Alice Gieseking, who had been visiting her parents for two months, has returned to Denver accompanied by her mother Mrs. William Gieseking who will remain in the west the rest of the winter.

Miss Gertrude Zucker entertained the Otto Philia club this afternoon. Miss Lillian Hitzeman and Miss Edith Duemling furnished music. Other members of the club are Loretta Melching, Gertrude Gross, Mildred Steunon, Anna Deiter and Clo Glick.

Mrs. J. H. Myers, of Grand Rapids, who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hoffman, of Fairfield avenue, Miss Lonia Thiemme, of Chicago, who is visiting her brothers here, Mrs. H. Duemling and Mrs. Koch, of Milwaukee, who are visiting relatives in the city, were all guests this afternoon at a meeting of the Laetitia club at the home of Mrs. Otto Gross.

Miss Mina Hirschmann entertained a company of young ladies at a masquerade party, at her home, 3225 Victoria avenue, on Saturday evening. There was music and a luncheon, besides progressive pit to afford pleasant entertainment. The card prizes were taken by the Misses Emma Giffen, Emma Weise, May Luckey and Mabel Lovell. Miss Nellie Bozer assisted in furnishing music. The invited young ladies were the Misses Nellie Bozer, Emma Giffen, May Luckey, Edith Slagle, Mabel Lovell, Agnes Cramer, Mabel Ryan, Sophia Wiggins, Clara Brocking, Emma Weise, Edith Weise, Lizzie O'Leary and Clara Hirschmann.

Hartman-Smith.

A beautiful church wedding of today was that of Miss Frances Smith and Mr. Clem Hartman, which was solemnized with high mass at St. Peter's Catholic church at 9 o'clock this morning. Rev. Father Thiele read the marriage ceremony and the mass was rendered by Rev. J. F. Delaney and Rev. E. J. Mungovan. The sanctuary was decorated with flowers, palms and ferns. Miss Elizabeth Ahern and George Sarrazen were the attendants. The bride looked lovely in her wedding gown, which was a lace robe hung over ivory tulle. She wore a veil and held a wreath of swansons. The bridesmaid wore a white gown of crepe de chine, a white hat and carried pink and white roses in her arms. Edward Rinehart, Lou Oetting and Jesse DeLaGrange acted as ushers. Directly after the church service the bride and her nearest relatives and friends were driven to the new home of the bride and groom, 1913 Hanna street, where the wedding breakfast was served. The house was trimmed with flowers and palms and the bride's table was done in smilax, ferns and pink and white carnations. Mrs. Widner, of Garrett, and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Dyer, of Huntington, were out of town guests. This afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Hartman left on their wedding trip which will include visits in Detroit and Cleveland. They will go directly to housekeeping after their return.

O'Connor-Johnson.

Miss Edna M. Johnson and Mr. J. Francis O'Connor were married at the Cathedral at 8:30 o'clock this morning by Rev. P. F. Roche. Miss Mary Gottle and Henry S. Otten were the attendants. The wedding breakfast was served by Mr. Wiebke, at the Hof Braun. Mr. O'Connor is night clerk at the Randall hotel. The bride and groom left this afternoon for Michigan, where they will visit for a few days.

Compliments Miss Sadamiae Allen.

The Toledo Bee states that Madame Geneva Johnston Bishop, who has been living in Marion, O., since the death of her father last summer, will leave soon for California to spend the winter with her mother, and has complimented her young cousin, Miss Sadamiae Allen, by leaving her class in voice culture in Miss Allen's care during her absence. Miss Allen spent a number of years in Paris under the best teachers and is gifted with one of the fine voices for which this family is noted. Charles Clark, the famous baritone of Chicago, is the father of the family. Miss Allen has been one of the vocal teachers at the European School of Music in this city since her return from abroad.

Hope Hospital Committee.

Mrs. G. W. McCaskey invites all members of the Woman's Hope hospital committee to her home tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mrs. McCaskey is chairman of the first section of the committee and her afternoon will be the first one of a series of ten like affairs that will be held during the year. Mrs. C. A. Dunkelberg will give readings and Mrs. H. H. Rogers will sing accompanied by Mrs. Thamy. Much interest is being manifested. Other ladies who have charge of the sections and who will furnish some form of entertainment are Dr. Mary Wherry, Mrs. C. B. Fitch, Mrs. S. B. Bondy, Mrs. William Orlington, Mrs. C. Sperry, Mrs. J. M. Kuhns, Mrs. Charles Sperry and Mrs. S. M. Foster. Mrs. S. H. Baker is general chairman. The committee as a whole will continue to have regular monthly meetings at the hospital, where reports of the different sections will be given and the regular work of the year taken up.

Country Parties.

Miss Margaret Smith gave a little card party on Monday evening at her home, near Robinson park, which was much enjoyed by the following young people: Misses Alma Urbine, Catherine Rowley, Mabel Mensch, Anna Henschen, Irene Urbine, Agnes Odou, Gertrude Sheridan, Alpha Swift and Messrs. Elmer Urbine, Parker Fitch, Will Till, Isador Odou, Will Stelhorn, Clem Urbine and Melvin Swift.

Miss Lucetta Rorick, of Besancon, was hostess for a pretty party on Sunday evening at the home of N. A. Couillard, of Zulu. Pedro was played and prizes won by Miss Florence Snyder, of Fort Wayne, and Frank Roy for high honors and by Miss Jennie

Merrillat and Herschel Jacquay for consolation. The invited company consisted of Misses Rosa Lomont, Clara and Lizzie Pepe, Rosa Rorick, Agnes Roy, Julia Henry, Lillie Terrest, Jennie Merrillat, Clarence Lomont, C. F. Lomont, Frank Roy, Edward and Eugene Lomont, Frank Natha and Jay Rorick, Frank Henry, Eugene Martin, Amel Roussier, William and Henry Girardot, Herschel Jacquay, Frank and Joe Conrod, Oscar Urbine, George Merrillat, Ellen Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Girardot, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Girardot, of Co-shooton, O.; Florence Snyder, Louisa Catez, Clara and Estella Griff, Rosa Pacient and Laura Urbine, of Fort Wayne, and Frank Carnelle, of La-Otto, Ind.

MISS MILDRED HOLLAND

In "A Paradise of Lies."

Miss Mildred Holland appeared at the Majestic theater last night in a romantic drama called "A Paradise of Lies." Miss Holland is not an actress with whom Fort Wayne theatergoers are familiar and the play was entirely unknown. For those reasons the audience was small though it may be safely asserted that at any future visit that Miss Holland may make in this city, she will be welcomed with what she so much deserves, a crowded house.

Both play and production proved worthy of the praise the advance notices had given them. Miss Holland is well equipped as to "business," she has a warm and finely modulated voice which she uses with excellent judgment, her figure is graceful and well poised, and there is power of individuality and considerable magnetism in her work at all times. Her role in this drama by Matthew Barry is taxing, as it affords opportunity for much emotional acting and perhaps no greater compliment can be given this gifted young woman than to say she did not overreach in the moments of greatest possibility, and ran in true melodramatic style. Especially worthy of admiration was Miss Holland's work in the denunciation of Fabio in the second act, and her entire work in the closing act, where she begs for enlightenment as to her birth from the demented countess, discovers in her accepted husband the thief of her foster father's estate and finds that her accusation of her lover had been founded on falsehoods. It can be readily seen that to portray the various emotions of the play requires versatility in acting and power of expression. That Miss Holland possesses both promises much for her future success as an artist.

The play is well constructed, and while possessing no unfamiliar incidents in plot, is spared the commonplace by a clever postponement of the unraveling until the last moment.

Miss Holland's company was equally in mind and much of the scenery is very pretty and the costumes at all times in good taste.

—Bagshy.

HOW TO SEW.

Metal eyes which protrude beyond the edge of the material, where a hook and eye fastening is employed, should always be carefully and neatly covered with buttonhole stitching.

Needles should never be kept in flannel lined needle books, as sulphur often enters into the composition of this material. Sulphur invariably rusts the needles in time.

When making a skirt it is always best to try it on the first time on the wrong side, then reverse it and finish it on the right side.

The girl who has the time to spare and the desire for pretty table appointments may have the newest thing in napkins for use at luncheon.

Instead of hemming in the ordinary way, the edge is done in buttonhole scallops, using a soft white mercerized thread.

The scallop work is much in evidence everywhere and new uses for it appear every day.

"Why work when you can marry me!" was the jest of S. Sherman's (Doc) Moines as "Why, indeed," echoed many fair townies. Only one seemed to suit the elderly wife-seeker; but when they met she would not have him.

TWELVE MILE RIDE

Trouble, But He Had an Object.

We are willing to take trouble to get things we value.

A Mo. man was so much benefited by changing from coffee to Postum, that he was willing to ride about 12 miles to get it. His daughter writes:

"My mother, father and myself have been drinking Postum for two years and have all been greatly benefited by its use."

"Before we dropped coffee and began to use Postum, Mother was poorly nourished and only weighed 95 lbs. After she used it a few weeks she began to gain in weight and she kept getting stronger and better until now she weighs about 150 lbs., and we all believe it is due to leaving off coffee and drinking Postum Food Coffee, because she has taken no medicine of any kind. While she drank coffee she was very nervous, but since using Postum she has no such trouble."

"Father was troubled with indigestion when he drank coffee, but Postum has changed all that. He says he likes the taste of it much better than coffee. When I happen to be visiting and drink coffee I am usually sick for a few hours, everything sour on my stomach and I get very nervous."

"We find there's a big difference in the way Postum is prepared. It should be boiled properly according to directions—then its flavor is fine."

"Father likes about 12 miles to get it. He says he would not do without Postum if he had to go still farther to get it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Fancy Ball Costume



Elaborate costumes for fancy balls are in great demand this winter, and girls who go out much have difficulty in deciding on original frocks, for gypsy girl dresses, scorpions, sashes, robes of queens, etc., have been worn so many times that they are no longer attractive, and the desire now is for novel costumes. Of the many unusual ideas advanced for these gowns none is more unique, or easier to make, in a short time, than the leaf frock, taken from La Coquet. This costume

has an accordion-pleated skirt, to which bright colored autumnal leaves are sewed at intervals of several inches, and at the bottom for a finish ten or twelve of these gay bits of foliage are attached in clusters.

The low waist is tight fitting, so that the leaves on the sleeves, and the festoon or rope of foliage dropping from the shoulder to the waist line, will be effective. At the end of this rope is a small bundle of foliage, or twigs. These may be picked from any shrub or tree.

For a mid-season use

Is smart for school girls

BY ELIZABETH LEE.

Often times at this season of the year a frock is needed for unexpected happenings, as a hurried visit, from home, or an invitation to some special form of entertainment, calling for a toilet not included in the present wardrobe, or, again, the winter school frock is shabby all too soon and something must be provided to tide over till spring. All such emergencies may be met at once, both in regard to materials and styles, by the dresses now showing in the shops. Warm rosy, looking, light weight red serge will make up into an ideal school frock. The skirt may be very full and side pleated, resembling pleats. A pleated waist joined to it without a belt and the sleeves full to the elbow, meeting long cuffs reaching the wrists, with the neck finished with a white linen collar and soft black tie, should be effective. It may be absolutely without trimming, and would be a smart little frock, fashioned of this material that is so rich and warm in color. The touch of black and white provides just the necessary contrasting feature to give character.

A quaint dress for afternoon wear could be made of wood brown cashmere, the full skirt trimmed with two folds of the goods headed by a narrow knife pleated frill, gathered into the belt, with the bodice sewed to the skirt. A broad V taken out both back and front from neck to belt would display a glimpse of finely tucked lawn. The shoulders, slashed suspender style, show the white between the slashings. All slashings, as well as those edges meeting the white V, should be buttonholed in brown silk, a tiny vine in the same shade being embroidered just inside the buttonholed edge. The sleeves, made quite long, reach the wrists, with puffs to the elbow, confined by long cuffs. Over the tops fall slashed bell capes embroidered and buttonholed. This could best be described as a most refined little frock, and though made up on the jumper and gimpie order would be distinctly different by reason of the amount and the form in which the white appeared.

A "chic" gown for best or informal affairs might be developed from a fine, soft woolen material, having it rather gay in coloring and design.

The under side is prettier when plain, and when the flowered stuff is only two yards wide, a nine-inch border of the plain color, put around all four edges, does away with the necessity of a seam and adds to the beauty of the comfortable.

Home-made comfortables or quilts are not to be despised, for they are much more apt to be in perfect harmony with the wall paper and hangings than are those bought in the shops. A careful and thorough search for the material and patterns one has in mind is usually crowned with perfect success.

A good size for a comfortable is two and a half yards wide by three long.

Make the upper side of a saten or whatever material desired, having it rather gay in coloring and design.

The under side is prettier when plain, and when the flowered stuff is only two yards wide, a nine-inch border of the plain color, put around all four edges, does away with the necessity of a seam and adds to the beauty of the comfortable.

FOR COMFORTABLES.

Home-made comfortables or quilts are not to be despised, for they are much more apt to be in perfect harmony with the wall paper and hangings than are those bought in the shops. A careful and thorough search for the material and patterns one has in mind is usually crowned with perfect success.

A good size for a comfortable is two and a half yards wide by three long.

Make the upper side of a saten or whatever material desired, having it rather gay in coloring and design.

The under side is prettier when plain, and when the flowered stuff is only two yards wide, a nine-inch border of the plain color, put around all four edges, does away with the necessity of a seam and adds to the beauty of the comfortable.

FOR COMFORTABLES.

Home-made comfortables or quilts are not to be despised, for they are much more apt to be in perfect harmony with the wall paper and hangings than are those bought in the shops. A careful and thorough search for the material and patterns one has in mind is usually crowned with perfect success.

A good size for a comfortable is two and a half yards wide by three long.

Make the upper side of a saten or whatever material desired, having it rather gay in coloring and design.

The under side is prettier when plain, and when the flowered stuff is only two yards wide, a nine-inch border of the plain color, put around all four edges, does away with the necessity of a seam and adds to the beauty of the comfortable.

FOR COMFORTABLES.

Home-made comfortables or quilts are not to be despised, for they are much more apt to be in perfect harmony with the wall paper and hangings than are those bought in the shops. A careful and thorough search for the material and patterns one has in mind is usually crowned with perfect success.

A good size for a comfortable is two and a half yards wide by three long.

Make the upper side of a saten or whatever material desired, having it rather gay in coloring and design.

The under side is prettier when plain, and when the flowered stuff is only two yards wide, a nine-inch border of the plain color, put around all four edges, does away with the necessity of a seam and adds to the beauty of the comfortable.

FOR COMFORTABLES.

Home-made comfortables or quilts are not to be despised, for they are much more apt to be in perfect harmony with the wall paper and hangings than are those bought in the shops. A careful and thorough search for the material and patterns one has in mind is usually crowned with perfect success.

A good size for a comfortable is two and a half yards wide by three long.

Scientific Recipes for Preparing Fresh Eggs

Details in Cooking to Bring Out Nutritive Value—Most Nourishment in Raw Ones—Tests for Stale and Newly Laid Eggs.

By Mary E. Williams.
Director Domestic Science, New York Public Schools.

In the last practical lesson we studied the last practical lesson we studied

foods that give heat and energy to the body. These starchy foods, or carbohydrates, contain the elements carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. We are now coming to a class of food substances which contain besides these elements another called nitrogen, and are, therefore, called nitrogenous foods or proteins. Proteins build muscular tissue, and under this heading come eggs, milk, meat, peas and beans.

The principal food substance in eggs is the protein albumen, which is a sticky substance found in both the white and yolk. The white is almost pure albumen and water; the yolk contains much fat, in the form of oil. Eggs also contain a small quantity of valuable mineral salts. Albumen is digested mostly in the stomach, which secretes a fluid called the gastric juice, composed of pepsin and hydrochloric acid. These ferments change tissue-building foodstuffs into more soluble substances. Heat affects to a great extent the digestibility of albumen, and care must therefore be taken in applying it. Albumen is most readily digested in its raw state. Heating it to any temperature up to 150 degrees Fahrenheit does not affect its digestibility, but if allowed to reach the boiling point of water, 212 degrees, it becomes much harder to digest. Albumen heated to 300 degrees is digested with difficulty. A food substance prepared in such a way as to render it hard to digest does not yield to the body the amount of nourishment that it should. In cooking eggs, therefore, we must give most attention to the temperature at which they are cooked.

Eggs spoil because some of the water evaporates through the pores of the shell, air enters to take its place, and the germs in the air attack the substances in the egg. In selecting eggs the following points will help to distinguish fresh ones: Observe the shell, a fresh egg has a thick, rough shell. Second, hold the egg between your eye and the light. If clear and transparent it is fresh, if cloudy it is stale. By dealers this test is made with a candle in a dark room. Third, drop the egg into cold water. If it sinks it is fresh, if it floats it is stale. Some of the water having evaporated. Fourth, shake the egg near your ear. If the contents move, it is somewhat stale; if they rattle it is spoiled. Wash eggs with a damp cloth when they come into the house. The shells may be used to clear coffee. Keep eggs in a cool, dry place. In the spring or early summer when eggs are plentiful

and cheap they may be preserved by packing them, small end down, in bran, sawdust, lime or sand, by immersing them in lime water or by coating them with varnish or fat. Dealers sometimes keep eggs in cold storage for several months. Preserved eggs may be combined with other materials in cooking, but only fresh ones are fit to serve plain, or in omelets and other egg dishes. The practical work of the first lesson on eggs consists in preparing soft cooked eggs, poached eggs and scrambled eggs. Recipes for these follow:

Soft Cooked Eggs.

For two eggs allow one pint of water; for each additional egg put in three-fourths of a cupful of water. Place the water in a saucepan, let it come to the boiling point, lower the eggs into it with a spoon, remove at once from the fire and let stand covered about six or seven minutes. The fewer the number of eggs to be cooked the smaller should be the saucepan in order that the smaller quantity of water may cover them.

Poached Eggs.

Have freshly boiled water in a deep frying pan; remove the pan from the fire and slip the eggs from a saucer, then one by one, into the water; let the pan stand where the water will keep hot, but not boil, until the whites are set; five or six minutes is time enough; then remove carefully with a skimmer and serve on buttered toast.

Scrambled Eggs.

These are most often prepared in an omelet pan. Put a tablespoonful of butter into the pan and when this has melted turn in the eggs, which have been beaten until the yolks and whites mix. Stir continuously until they are set, then serve immediately.

Poached eggs are always served on toast and soft cooked eggs can be dropped on toast also.

To Toast Bread.

Cut stale bread (at least two days old) into slices one-third of an inch thick. Trim off the crusts, leaving the slices rectangular. Lay the bread in a toaster and hold over a bright coal fire, turning frequently in order that both sides may be browned alike. Hold the bread well above the fire at first to dry it, then nearer, until both sides are an even golden brown. It may be buttered at once, but it is more wholesome if buttered as it is eaten. Serve uncovered on a dolly put on a hot plate.

Wood Shavings Decorations

Used at Wooden Wedding

By Emma Paddock Telford.

Effective decorations for a wooden wedding anniversary are shaving curls, obtained from some carpenter or cabinet shop. These may be arranged in garlands and festoons over the pictures, doorways and windows. Above the mantel on the wall have two dates, the wedding and its anniversary, in burnt wood, or simply on white pine board, the dates painted in black. Below them cross a couple of wooden spoons.

For favors, all sorts of wooden animals and toys can be utilized, including jumping jacks, blocks, dolls' furniture, Noah's arks, etc.

For entertainment afterward there may be a cake walk with wooden prizes or progressive jackstraws. If you lack the jackstraws use wooden toothpicks in their places, with bent pins in longer sticks for hooks. Any game with nuts is also in order, from a peanut hunt to a progressive peanut peacher.

Why not serve a planked supper? You could have either beef steak or fish, as preferred, serving them on the planks on which they were cooked. These may be purchased at any of the house furnishing stores. If you are well acquainted with your guests, let the men attend to the cooking of the meat or fish, while the women look after the accessories and do the "bussing." If you decide to do this, have ready butchers' aprons for the men and waitresses' aprons for the women, with white caps made from paper for all. For fastening up sleeves or dress skirts have in readiness snap clothes pins of wood. Let the men's aprons have even numbers, and the women's odd, and then pair off one and two, three and four, and so on as chef and assistant.

If you elect to have a steak, serve it with baked or latticed potatoes, little string beans or peas, a plain salad, a good cheese, nuts, raisins on the steam, and coffee. Ale can be served with the steak.

If you have fish, serve with rice or baked potatoes, chopped pickles in lemon cups, cabbage salad, cheese, coffee, etc.

These suppers are in great vogue and their informality makes them doubly enjoyable. In arranging your tables remove all covers, leaving the bare tops. Seat the guests in wooden chairs or benches made by stretching boards from one box or chair to another.

NEW SANDWICHES.

Two-story sandwiches are quite the thing at afternoon teas and little suppers. Brown or white bread is cut in thin slices and delicately buttered. On one slice is spread a sweet or savory filling, and on the other a tasty accompaniment for it. There is no end of possible combinations. Cold chopped ham or chicken lightly moistened with mayonnaise may cover one slice, and mayonnaise mixed with minced pickles or olives the other, or spread one slice with cream cheese and the other with chopped nuts.

LUCKY WEDDING DAYS.

If chosen as marriage days, the following dates are considered extremely lucky ones: January 2, 4, 11, 19 and 21; February 1, 2, 10, 19 and 21; March 3, 5, 12, 20 and 23; April 2, 4, 12, 20 and 23; May 2, 4, 12, 20 and 23; June 1, 3, 11, 19 and 21; July 1, 3, 12, 19, 21 and 31; August 2, 11, 18, 20 and 30; September 1, 16, 18, 25 and 28; October 1, 8, 15, 17, 27 and 29; November 5, 11, 13, 22 and 26; December 1, 8, 10, 19, 23 and 29, says Woman's Life.

They touch the Spot

You can't buy any other crackers that are as good as

Perfection Wafers

"Think it over."

P. W. on every Cracker.

BAD BLOOD

THE SOURCE OF ALL DISEASE

Every part of the body is dependent on the blood for nourishment and strength. When this life stream is flowing through the system in a state of purity and richness we are assured of perfect and uninterrupted health; because pure blood is nature's safe-guard against disease. When, however, the body is fed on weak, impure or polluted blood, the system is deprived of its strength, disease germs collect, and the trouble is manifested in various ways. Pustular eruptions, pimples, rashes and the different skin affections show that the blood is in a feverish and diseased condition as a result of too much acid or the presence of some irritating humor. Sores and Ulcers are the result of morbid, unhealthy matter in the blood, and Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poison, etc., are all deep-seated blood disorders that will continue to grow worse as long as the poison remains. These impurities and poisons find their way into the blood in various ways. Often a sluggish, inactive condition of the system, and torpid state of the avenues of bodily waste, leaves the refuse and waste matters to sour and form uric and other acids, which are taken up by the blood and distributed throughout the circulation. Coming in contact with contagious diseases is another cause for the poisoning of the blood; we also breathe the germs and microbes of Malaria into our lungs, and when these get into the blood in sufficient quantity it becomes a carrier of disease instead of health. Some are so unfortunate as to inherit bad blood, perhaps the dregs of some old constitutional disease of ancestors is handed down to them and they are constantly annoyed and troubled with it. Bad blood is the source of all disease, and until this vital fluid is cleansed and purified the body is sure to suffer in some way. For blood troubles of any character S. S. S. is the best remedy ever discovered. It goes down into the circulation and removes any and all poisons, supplies the healthful properties it needs, and completely and permanently cures blood diseases of every kind. The action of S. S. S. is so thorough that hereditary taints are removed and weak, diseased blood made strong and healthy so that disease cannot remain. It cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Sores and Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Contagious Blood Poison, etc., and does not leave the slightest trace of the trouble for future outbreaks. The whole volume of blood is renewed and cleansed after a course of S. S. S. It is also nature's greatest tonic, made entirely of roots, herbs and barks, and is absolutely harmless to any part of the system. S. S. S. is for sale at all first class drug stores. Book on the blood and any medical advice free to all who write.

S.S.S.

PURELY VEGETABLE

slightest trace of the trouble for future outbreaks. The whole volume of blood is renewed and cleansed after a course of S. S. S. It is also nature's greatest tonic, made entirely of roots, herbs and barks, and is absolutely harmless to any part of the system. S. S. S. is for sale at all first class drug stores. Book on the blood and any medical advice free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.



THE OLD NATIONAL BANK

Conducts a General Banking business; with all modern equipments for the safe keeping of the bank's funds and other valuables.

Henry C. Paul, President.
Charles E. Bond, Vice President.
W. H. Rohan, Cashier.
Stephen Morris, Asst. Cashier.

FIRST IN ALL ESSENTIAL THINGS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

George Washington was "First in peace, first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen." So this bank desires to be "First" not only in name, but "First" in all essential things connected with banking and especially "First" in the confidence and respect of all good citizens. It is our aim to make it such. We invite your co-operation.

OUR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS are up-to-date and easily accessible. We have rented fifteen boxes since January 1, 1907. Have you arranged for one?

OFFICERS:

J. H. Bass, President.
C. H. Worden, Vice President.
H. A. Keplinger, Vice President.
H. R. Freeman, Cashier.
A. H. Orr, Asst. Cashier.

TRI-STATE LOAN AND TRUST CO.

PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK \$300,000.00.

Pay 4 per cent Interest on Deposits.

Issues Certificates of Deposit.

C. A. Wilding, Pres. G. W. Pixley, Sec.
W. E. Mossman, Vice Pres. F. C. Heine, Asst. Sec.
Louis Fox, Vice Pres. W. J. Vesey, Att'y.
H. C. Paul, Chairman of Board of Directors.

Commercial Bank Pays

4%

Interest on Deposits

Real estate mortgages bought and sold

STRAUS BROS. & CO.

805 CALHOUN STREET

Picture Sale

Our whole line of Pictures will be put on sale this coming week at a reduction of 30 per cent less than cost.

Fox, Hite & Co.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

923, 925 and 927 Calhoun Street.

MADDEN CUTS LOOSE IN TEGEDER HOLDS LEAD IN THE FIRST LEAGUE AT BRUNSWICK

Hits Double Century Three Times in Series—Madden Has Best Average in Three Organizations—The Figures.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Clubs.	League No. 1.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pioneers	10	12	738	
Nationals	33	15	688	
Bottom Five	18	18	600	
Hibernians	22	22	458	
Del Rio	21	24	467	
Athletics	22	25	444	
Waynes	20	28	420	
Goslee's 999's	15	30	333	
Garlands	2	40	046	

Clubs.	League No. 2.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
St. Joe Athletics	44	11	521	
Magnolias	34	11	536	
Columbus	33	12	738	
Wabash	33	22	511	
Knights of Columbus	23	23	470	
Nodways	17	31	264	
Centrals	15	30	323	
W. & D. Regulars	15	29	241	
Outings No. 28	12	22	289	
Packers	10	35	222	

Clubs.	League No. 3.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Centivire Specials	40	5	859	
Olympics	36	9	800	
Caledonians	32	12	738	
Crescents	24	21	323	
Pennsylvanians	25	25	521	
Imperial	20	29	458	
Battery B	17	31	354	
Home Telephone Co.	17	31	354	
Pony	15	29	241	
Carpenters	10	35	222	

Madden, of the St. Joe Athletics, cut loose in the Brunswick series last night and went some all the evening. He finished with three double centuries and an average of 211.3 for the series. His high score was 218 in the last game and his performance one of the best in the city. His team mates were in good form and his club took three from the Knights of Columbus. Scores:

Players.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Tot. Ave.
Smith	149	157	142	149
Frederick	153	164	172	163
Luley	105	130	158	131
Mills	142	165	108	138
Harkender	127	173	163	137
Totals	749	778	738	2256

Waynes, 2; Goslee's 999's, 1. In the first league the Waynes took two from the Goslee's 999's. The losers made a strong finish and ran up a big total. The scores:

Players.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Tot. Ave.
Hollins	155	136	192	161
Hollenstein	131	125	142	133
Jackson	182	187	279	189
Downman	121	121	176	142
Felger	122	140	168	143
Vincent	123	183	197	167
Totals	686	762	807	2255

Home Telephone Co., 2; Battery B, 0. The Home Telephone team won three from Battery B. The latter had four men. Scores:

Players.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Tot. Ave.
Leander	124	104	130	119
Crisby	117	125	142	128
Bertinelli	127	127	158	137
Engelking	97	121	130	116
Rabus	126	135	178	146
Totals	574	578	675	1827

Battery B, 1; St. Joe Athletics, 0. Battery B won from St. Joe Athletics. The scores:

Players.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Tot. Ave.
Schnorr	127	174	18	118
Sturm	180	182	168	177
Brattlain	110	106	82	100
E. Ayers	116	189	186	164
Totals	473	570	471	1514

HUBS WIN THREE.

Bowlers Put Up Good Games in St. Mary's League. The Hubs rolled good ten pins last night in the series with the Marquettes at St. Mary's alleys and took all three games of the series. Fred Kramer did better than 200 in the second and third games and beat Brink one point for high average. The scores:

Players.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Tot. Ave.
Brink	187	182	173	181
Kramer	207	202	276	192
Schramm	140	161	161	154
Rager	198	176	155	176
H. Berghoff	185	167	174	175
Totals	997	900	868	2665

Marquettes, 2; St. Joe Athletics, 0. Marquettes won from St. Joe Athletics. The scores:

Players.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Tot. Ave.
Schultze	183	121	107	137
Deininger	122	160	124	135
W. H. Smith	190	110	110	137
Baker	168	168	168	168
Lampke	97	117	37	97
Hottenroth	160	173	127	154
Morgan	178	160	329	179
Totals	809	782	730	2291

LOCALS TAKE THE MATCH.

Corner Rod and Gun Club Beats Van Wert Bowlers. The Corner Rod and Gun Club bowling team, one of the best organizations in the state, took the big end of the argument in the fifteen-game series with Van Wert, winning the last three by 102 pins making a total of 138 to the good. Nine of the fifteen games were played at Van Wert which gave the Indians the advantage, but did not enable them to win. The scores in the last games follow:

Players.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Tot. Ave.
Farnen	161	149	213	174
Reynolds	166	166	187	173
Kaufman	227	222	204	218
Hille	168	222	188	193
Sanders	188	169	169	174
Totals	930	848	941	2619

Madden Has Best Average in Three Organizations—The Figures.

Player and Club.	Games.	Ave.
Tegeder, Nationals	9	175
Volz, Nationals	39	173
Brink, Nationals	30	172
Smith, Pioneers	44	172
Stirk, Nationals	42	170
Lapp, Del Rio	35	168
Vincent, Goslee's 999's	32	168
Nolan, Hibernians	30	168
Grimes, Athletics	6	167
Hecht, Pioneers	24	159
Stang, Pioneers	41	158
Gehring, Waynes	45	158
Tomko, Waynes	50	154
Bennett, Pioneers	12	154
Johnson, Waynes	41	152
Krafft, Bottom Five	41	151
Allen, Monarchs	32	151
McCarthy, Nationals	14	151
Aunas, Pioneers	2	150
Connelly, Hibernians	29	149
Collins, Goslee's 999's	39	149
Fox, Bottom Five	36	149
Snicker, Pioneers	28	149
Kiezer, Wayne	42	148
Witt, Bottom Five	24	148
Quinn, Pioneers	25	147
Nieberg, Nationals	25	147
Ryan, Monarchs	29	147
Tucker, Monarchs	42	147
Brames, Monarchs	28	147
Gilmartin, Bottom Five	42	147
Hollenbeck, Del Rio	44	146
Kavanaugh, Hibernians	21	146
W. Engemann, Nationals	59	145

MADDEN HAS HIGH.

St. Joe Athletics Bowler Is the Leader Over All. In the Second League Fred Madden, of the St. Joe Athletics, is high with 181 and scores a lead of eleven points over his nearest competitor, who is Vollmer, of the Columbus. The averages:

Club and Player.	Games.	Ave.
Madden, St. Joe Athletics	30	181
Vollmer, Columbus	15	171
Kiezer, St. Joe Athletics	42	170
Ruehl, Magnolias	37	163
Thelme, Columbus	43	163
Howard, Magnolias	16	162
Soschauer, St. Joe Athletics	42	162
Conway, Wabash	20	160
Brossard, W. & D. Regulars	39	159
Stine, Columbus	39	159
King, Magnolias	33	157
Hagan, Magnolias	39	156
Henschen, Magnolias	26	156
Littlefield, Columbus	26	156
Sommers, St. Joe Athletics	39	156
Stahl, St. Joe Athletics	19	154
Richer, Columbus	36	154
Detrich, Packers	28	152
Seibert, Magnolias	11	152
Smith, Knights of Columbus	39	152
Harkender, Columbus	39	152
Bohn, Columbus	32	151
Wilkinson, Wabash	13	151
Conway, W. & D. Regulars	39	150
Cullen, Knights of Columbus	39	150
Burns, Wabash	14	149
Jackson, Central	37	149
Drubbel, Central	37	145
Luley, Knights of Columbus	36	147
Parrot, Columbus	36	144
Deesauer, W. & D. Regulars	33	144
Aubrey, Central	37	143
Gray, Columbus	18	143
Mason, Nodways	35	142
Seibert, Nodways	31	142
Rinehart, Packers	37	140
Beard, Packers	37	140
Longfield, Wabash	24	140

FROSCHE LEADS NO. 3.

Blank is Crowding Him for First Place in Standing. Frosche is still the leader in the Third League, but Blank, of the Olympics, is crowding him. Blank is within hailing distance. The averages are as follows:

Player and Club.	Games.	Ave.
Frosche, Centivire Specials	45	159
Blank, Olympics	44	155
Ries, Centivire Specials	40	146
J. Drake, Centivire Specials	40	146
Ward, Caledonians	35	146
Kimes, Caledonians	28	145
Schuld, Caledonians	34	146
Johnson, Caledonians	27	144
Harbat, Imperials	12	144
Quinn, Crescents	12	144
Raney, Crescents	26	143
Peterson, Caledonians	40	143
Gushing, Specials	32	143
Lausmann, Pennsylvanians	42	142
N. Alt, Olympics	45	141
Beckman, Olympics	21	141
McElpatrick, Olympics	77	140
C. Drake, Centivire Specials	39	140
Fiesel, Centivire Specials	19	139
Schnorr, Coxy B.	36	138
Manth, Pony	36	139
Gill, Pony	15	139
Catterton, Pennsylvanians	36	138
J. Alt, Olympics	36	138
Engelking, Home Phone Co.	30	138
Weber, Crescents	34	138
Vaughn, Centivire Specials	44	137
Mougin, Crescents	45	134
Nelbur, Pennsylvanians	19	134
Schnorr, Coxy B.	36	132
Gillie, Caledonians	32	132
O. Meyers, Imperials	30	132
Krusa, Pennsylvanians	26	130
Wuestern, Crescents	32	130

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

India's cotton acreage this year is nearly a million larger than last year. The output is a record, 5,106,000 bales.

MONKEY SHINES OF MARSELENO



Cures Biliousness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Torpid Liver and Chronic Constipation. Pleasant to take. **ORINO** Laxative Fruit Syrup. It is guaranteed. DREIER & BRO.

Join the army. **"Surprise" KITCHEN SET** (3 Pieces). CONTAINS: Two Folding Tables with steel frames and waterproof handles. ONE high grade Case, open, tempered cutlery. ALL FOR 99 CENTS! OF CONTENTED CUSTOMERS WHO PATRONIZE THIS STORE. Our ever increasing trade is the best evidence that our values are appreciated by wise buyers. Give a moment's thought to this offering. THE ABOVE KITCHEN SET ONLY 9c. **INDIANA FURNITURE CO.** (2) TWO BIG STORES.

Every Woman is interested and should know about the wonderful **MARVEL Whirling Spray**. The new Vaginal Spray, for Irritation and Discharge. Free trial booklet and directions in return for label. **W. A. W. CO., 44 E. 28th ST., NEW YORK.** **Hamilton National Bank**. Capital \$200,000. Surplus \$300,000. Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals Solicited. **A. E. MELCHING** UNDERTAKER and EMBALMER. PRIVATE AMBULANCE. No. 205 West Main Street. Home Phone 223.

Are You Happy? The Dark Side of a woman's life is seldom seen by anyone but herself. What agonies, what misery, what fits of melancholy and the blues, the poor, miserable sufferers from female disease have to endure, one month after another! What wonder so many thousands of women cannot truthfully say that they are happy! Are you? Happiness cannot be called complete without health, and health is best obtained by **WINE OF CARDUI** Woman's Relief. which has made many thousands happy in restored health and strength. "The doctors said I had nervous prostration, but gave me no relief," writes Lizzie Matthews, of Mt. Vernon, Ga. "I was sick for nine years. I could hardly eat and could not sleep. My back and hips ached, I was very irregular and would have to stay in bed two or three days. I have used 3 bottles of Cardui, and now I can say that my health is better than for the past nine years." Cardui relieves pain, regulates fitful functions, strengthens your weakest organs, makes you well and HAPPY. Try it. **At Every Drug Store in \$1.00 Bottles**

WRITE US FREELY and frankly, in strictest confidence, telling all your troubles, and stating your age. We will send you **FREE**

SHOP AND RAIL

Day's Happenings in the Industrial World

YARD BRAKEMAN FATALLY HURT AT PENNSY SHOPS

Albert F. Flaig Caught and Crushed Between Ends of Car Sills.

Alfred F. Flaig, a switchman in the employ of the Pennsylvania company, was crushed between cars on the track leading to the Pennsylvania erecting shop at 10 o'clock this morning and died a few minutes later, before the ambulance, which had been summoned to take him to the hospital, reached the scene.

Mr. Flaig was a member of a crew composed of himself, Conductor John Young, Engineer Harry Kellner and Fireman John H. Smith that has charge of engine 7130 and whose work is to handle the engines that go in and leave the shops and to carry material between the shops and the round house. When the accident happened, the engine was going around the curve, pushing two cars, on the shop track at Lafayette street to get another car which stood at the iron racks. Mr. Flaig went between the cars to make the coupling, but made the fatal mistake of entering on the short side of the curve and he was caught below the ribs and squeezed in a space not greater than four inches, breaking his back and crushing the abdomen. The car was immediately withdrawn and when Flaig was released he dropped to the ground unconscious. Medical aid was summoned, but when the surgeon arrived life had left the body.

The remains were taken to the Peltier undertaking establishment, where they will be prepared for burial and taken to the late home of the deceased, on Queen street, near Pontiac, tomorrow morning.

Mr. Flaig was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Engelbert Flaig, who resides at the corner of Queen and Main streets. He was born in this city February 14, 1883, and has resided here all his life. A widow and two children survive him, one being a boy four years old and the other a girl nineteen months old. Besides the widow and children and aged parents, a brother about twelve years old survives him also. The aged father, before too old to work, was employed as oil house keeper at the east yards of the Pennsylvania.

Albert Flaig has been employed by the Pennsylvania since February 26, 1904, when he became a brakeman in the road service. Two months later he became a yard brakeman and was thus employed up to the time of the accident.

The funeral plans are not completed, but arrangements are being made to have the interment at the Bel River cemetery, in Bel River township, where relatives of the widow are buried.

LOOKING FOR A WITNESS.

(Bellevue Gazette.)
Either in this city or in Conneaut, there is thought to be a Nickel Plate fireman who is badly wanted by the officials of the road. This is evidenced by the posting of a bulletin in the roundhouses at both points, asking for information as to the identity of the unknown man. On September 12, 1906, a man was badly injured on the Wheeling & Lake Erie at Cross street, Cleveland. The accident was not witnessed by anyone except a fireman on the Nickel Plate through freight standing above the tracks of the Wheeling & Lake Erie at that point. The Nickel Plate man cared for the injured person until the arrival of an ambulance, when he returned to his train. Since that time litigation has been commenced against the Wheeling company by the injured man and the testimony of the missing fireman is wanted. Supt. of Motive Power E. A. Miller solicits the aid of all engineers in his search for the fireman.

SOME CHANGES AT 'LIGHTS.'

C. K. Fries, a machinist who recently came from Sweden and who is a brother of Machinist N. Fries, took a position with Foreman C. Brenner at the Electric works this morning and E. M. Grant took a position in the fan motor department. Because of some of the departments of the works being ahead of other departments in the line of output, a number of the employees will be out of work a week or two. They are William H. Hobrock, Frank Haven and William Shondell, of the armature department; Samuel Heaschen, Ludwig Guenther, Albert Berdelman and Henry Muellerbruck, of the meter department; Ross Davis, Clinton Scherer, Newton Poland, T. J. Smethers and Henry Lubman, of the laboratory; and William E. Henning, Joseph Crance, H. Weigman and Theodore Doserte, of the prepayment meter department. All will be reinstated in a short time.

CONSOLIDATING SHOPS.

As soon as the Beech Grove, Ind., shops are completed, all the smaller shops of the New York Central, including those at Delaware, Sandusky, Van Wert and Mattoon, Ill., will be consolidated with the shops at Beech Grove, Mt. Carmel, Ill., Wabash, Ind., and Bellefontaine, Ohio.

SOLD AN ENGINE.

The Bass company has been instructed to build a piston valve engine with 26x48 inch cylinder for the Fairmount Steel company, of Fairmount, W. Va. The engine will be used in a rolling mill.

MEETING OF WAGE COMMITTEES.

The grievance committees of the B. & O. E. and the B. & L. F. of the Nickel Plate system, met with officials at Cleveland Monday morning, after an adjournment since early last week.

The engineers are represented by Howard Phipps and D. G. Okey, Bellevue, and Wm. Hall, of Conneaut, and the firemen are represented by B. C. Sharp and T. Lynch. It is understood that among the chief demands being made by the men is a request for a ten per cent increase in wages with other changes satisfactory to the men.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Fireman M. P. Gaskill, of the G. R. & L. is sick and off duty.

Ed Preston, foreman of Wabash car inspectors, is confined to his home by sickness.

Nickel Plate Engineer John Wells resumed work yesterday after a brief lay off for rest.

Engineers J. A. Keplinger and M. Stafford are off duty today on account of sickness.

Storekeeper C. P. Cherry is in Allegheny on business for the Pennsylvania company.

The veteran machinist, Francis Burgess, is quite sick at his home at 741 West Jefferson street.

Nickel Plate Fireman J. L. Foreman was called to Payne, O., yesterday by news of the death of his cousin.

Conductor F. B. Maxwell and Brakeman W. W. Jones, of the Nickel Plate, are off duty on account of sickness.

Andrew Budd was unable to report for work at the Bass' smith shop this morning, owing to sickness.

Pennsylvania shopmen who are on the sick list today are Chris Malland, E. Dehne, N. Snyder and John T. Rost.

Mrs. L. R. Leeper, mother of Nickel Plate Fireman T. J. Leeper, is preparing for a visit with relatives in Chicago.

Storekeeper John Cox has resumed work at the Kerr Murray works, after an absence of two weeks on account of sickness.

Thomas Teagarden, machinist at the Pennsylvania round house, is off duty on account of the illness of his wife and daughter.

E. Lichtner, an electrician, was called to Chicago last night to do some work on the Pennsylvania power plant at Fourteenth street.

Engine No. 659 and 71 left the Wabash shops today, after receiving locomotive and No. 71 belongs to this division.

The Electrotechnic club was addressed last evening by Dr. W. O. Gross, his subject being "Denatured Alcohol." The attendance was larger than usual.

S. M. Stevick, a contractor residing at 121 Lafayette street, left over the Nickel Plate yesterday for Oklahoma City and other points in that part of the country.

W. H. Mansdorfer, a pipefitter in the electrical department of the Pennsylvania, is in Cleveland doing some work upon the Pennsylvania power plant.

W. H. Canniff and B. F. Horner, president and general passenger agent respectively of the Nickel Plate, passed through the city last evening, en route to Chicago.

R. Dignan, who resigned a position with the G. R. & L. a month or so ago, returned to that company again yesterday and has been assigned to firing on the road.

The Wabash added some names to its list of shop employees this morning and among them were the following: J. Walters, Fred Donger, E. Scott, George Welso and E. J. Zerbe.

J. G. Merwin, a brakeman who recently resided in Garrett and was employed on the Baltimore and Ohio road, has moved to Fort Wayne and taken a position on the Nickel Plate.

Elmer E. Hudson, a piano tuner who resigned a position at the Packard works a few days ago, has taken a position as foreman with the Kreil-French Piano company, of New Castle, Ind.

Six handsome tourist cars, just out of the factory, passed through the city over the Pennsylvania this morning, consigned to the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste Marie company.

Carl H. DeVaro, late of Columbus, Ohio, is a new car inspector at the Pennsylvania depot, under Foreman Steve Schellenberger. A new man at the Pennsylvania lumber yards is Alva DeWitte.

E. J. Loney, of the Pennsylvania copper shop, is taking a lay off for the purpose of properly entertaining his relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Loney, of Winalago, Manitoba, who are in the city.

Nickel Plate Conductors T. J. Reardon and M. Deatrick have recovered from sicknesses which kept them from work while. Brakemen who reported for duty after an absence on account of sickness are S. S. Smick and C. W. Beard.

Maldis E. Warner, of the Pennsylvania tank shop, will be off duty a few days as a result of a misdirected blow which landed a heavy hammer on the back of his left hand. The member was badly bruised, but no bones were broken.

Foreman Charles Stephan resumed charge of the Pennsylvania late shop this morning, after a few days' absence on account of sickness. Frank Sarver, who had some fingers injured, also resumed work in that shop this morning.

A break in the machinery of the locomotive caused two hours delay to Nickel Plate passenger train No. 4 last evening. The accident happened at Hobart and another engine was sent out from Stony Island to bring the train to this city.

The terrific weather in the east is having its effects upon through trains and on all roads they were late in reaching Fort Wayne this morning. The Pennsylvania "Special" was nearly two hours late and No. 15, due here at 3:40, did not get in until 8 o'clock.

R. F. Douglas, of the Wabash ticket office, this morning received a box of the nicest oranges ever brought to Fort Wayne. The fruit was raised on the Douglas & Harmon orange farm on the San Gabriel Sunny Slope. Fourteen of the oranges, which were in a separate part of the box, grew on one small branch of a tree. They were unusually large, averaging in weight twelve ounces.

POPULAR ACTRESS IS IN RIGHT FOR A BIG BUNCH

Fay Templeton Will Receive Over \$20,000 From Estate of Friend.

New York, Feb. 6.—Fay Templeton comes into \$20,496 as the result of the winding up of the estate of Howell Osborne, according to the report of James Yerance, the appraiser appointed by Surrogate Fitzgerald a year ago. This will probably close the twelve years' litigation over the vast estate accumulated by Charles J. Osborne, father of Howell. He died in 1885, leaving his estate to his widow, Miriam Osborne, who died in 1891.

Howell had grown up enough to have developed a williness that caused his mother much anxiety and by her will she left only the income of a trust fund of \$300,000 to Howell, with a provision that at his death the fund was to be distributed among his children, "provided that he did not marry a dancer, a singer or an actress."

Howell Osborne had already developed a fondness for the bewitching Fay Templeton. She was then but a short time divorced from Billy West, the minstrel, to whom she was married in a Kentucky town, her bridal outfit being a torn and faded stage gown.

Of the remainder of Mrs. Osborne's \$2,000,000 she left trust funds of \$50,000 each for her sisters, Mrs. H. Hobart Mason and Mrs. William H. Henricke, and a like amount to her niece, Mrs. Lella Olive Neame, then the wife of Douglas J. Neame, of London, for "Biff" Ellison had not at that time come into her life. Mrs. Osborne left the residue of her estate to the Miriam Osborne Memorial Home for Aged Women.

Her sisters contested the will, but lost. Howell Osborne died in February, 1895, before the contest was settled. He left a will made in June, 1894, bequeathing \$1,000 to his little cousin, Henrietta Trowbridge, an orphan adopted by his mother, and the balance of his estate to Fay Templeton, who claimed to be his widow.

The will gave her the privilege of taking of his estate what she liked in lieu of a residuary legacy "not to exceed \$100,000 in value."

It will be exactly twelve years since Howell Osborne died. Litigation has held up the distribution of his estate all that time, but probably Miss Templeton will be glad to get that \$20,000 even at this late date.

The appraisal of the estate shows that Osborne left \$113,750 in stocks, bonds, etc., with no real estate and with debts of \$76,376. Miss Trowbridge, now grown into womanhood, will receive his bequest of \$1,000 and William B. Oliver a legacy of \$500.

The referee says that the \$20,496 is the share under Howell Osborne's will of "Fay Templeton, not a relative."

Denied Previous Marriage.
When Fay Templeton last summer announced her engagement to William Patterson, Pittsburgh millionaire, she denied that she had ever been married before, although in 1892 and 1898 Howell Osborne and after his death to W. S. Brown. The actress was married to William Patterson in a suburb of Philadelphia on Aug. 1, 1906, and the couple started on a bridal tour immediately after the ceremony.

When Miss Templeton was playing in "Forty-five Minutes From Broadway" in Chicago, other members of the company heard that she was soon to marry. At a dinner given to members of the company at the close of the Chicago engagement Miss Templeton distributed among the guests as souvenirs valuable pieces of jewelry, which she said had been given by a Pittsburgh friend.

It is the intention to conduct the experiments at Fort Omaha, just outside of Omaha, Neb., and for this purpose \$50,000 of money already appropriated, has been allotted for fitting up the forts with all the necessary appliances, including gas tanks, repair shops, etc.

General Allen said today that he will be prepared to conduct experiments with every conceivable kind of machine offered—and all will be given a trial before a board of officers—but the department under no circumstances will purchase plans of balloons or machines not already put to practical tests.

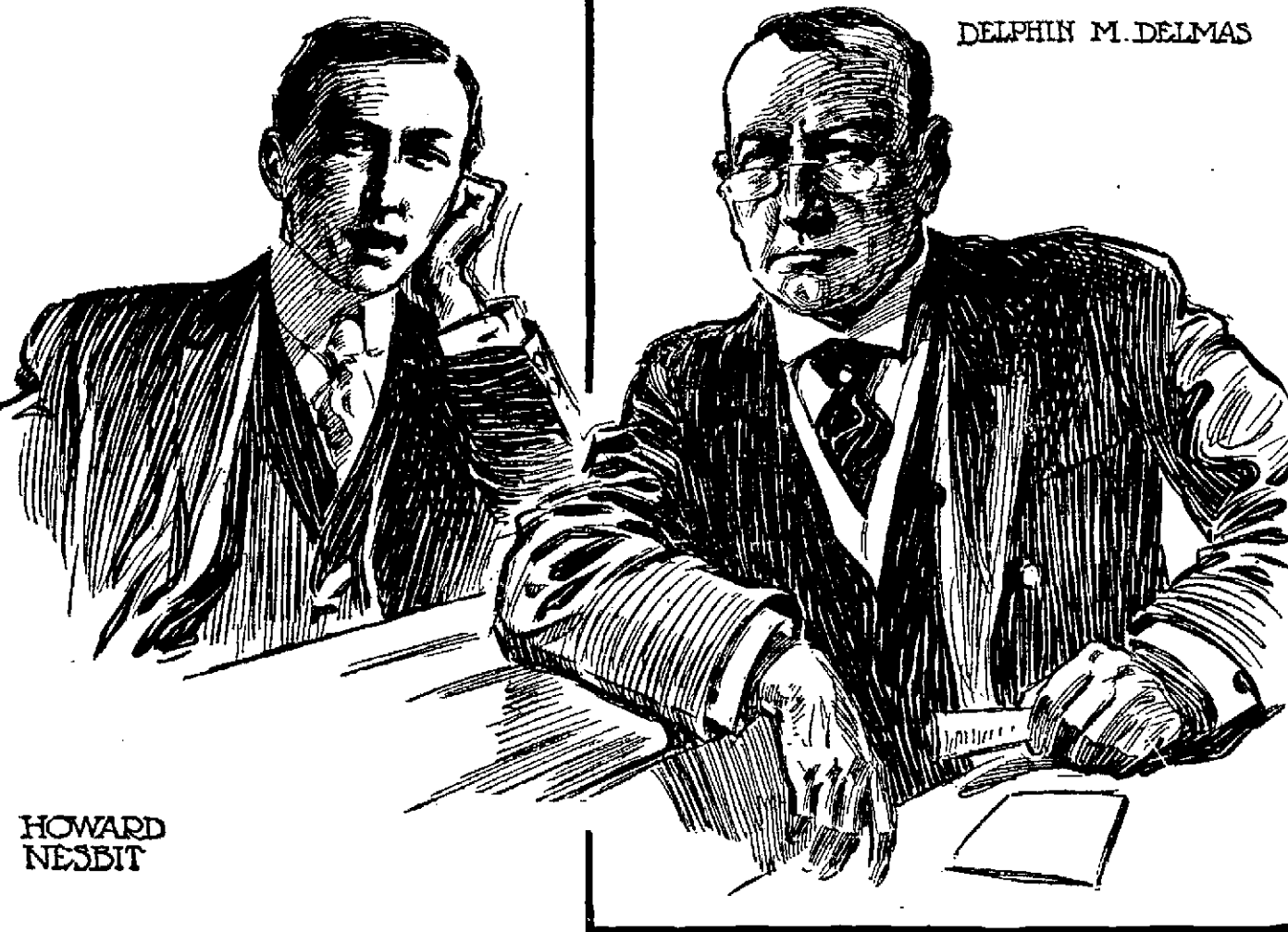
General Allen said today that he believed this country was far ahead of any other in the matter of flying machines. Already, he said, there had been developed some which would furnish a few surprises.

It is stated that the balloon corps of the French army numbers at least six hundred men, all expert aeronauts, and it is said by the department before long the American army will have an equipment superior to that of any other army in the world.

Just how soon the experiments will be made is not known, but General Allen proposes to lose no time in completing his plan, and he hopes before many months to have the tests under way.

John F. Vordermark, proprietor of the Berry cafe, who has been suffering with an attack of tonsillitis, is reported better.

Chief of Counsel for Thaw and Prisoner's Young Brother-in-Law. Who Will Testify Against Him.



HOWARD NESBIT

DELPHIN M. DELMAS

WILL EXPERIMENT WITH USE OF BALLOONS FOR WAR

Department at Washington is Preparing for Elaborate Tests.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Quietly, but with a determination to satisfy himself thoroughly on the subject, General Allen, chief signal officer of the army, has been making preparations for most extensive experiments with balloons, airships, and airplanes with the view to settling upon some system of aerial navigation for use in operations of the army, either in times of peace or war. Recently there arrived in this country from France a type of balloon used by the French army which was purchased by the signal corps in order that its merits might be tested in competition with balloons of American make, while in New York there is being constructed an immense balloon in which it is proposed that the men of the corps shall make their trial ascents.

It is the intention to conduct the experiments at Fort Omaha, just outside of Omaha, Neb., and for this purpose \$50,000 of money already appropriated, has been allotted for fitting up the forts with all the necessary appliances, including gas tanks, repair shops, etc.

General Allen said today that he will be prepared to conduct experiments with every conceivable kind of machine offered—and all will be given a trial before a board of officers—but the department under no circumstances will purchase plans of balloons or machines not already put to practical tests.

General Allen said today that he believed this country was far ahead of any other in the matter of flying machines. Already, he said, there had been developed some which would furnish a few surprises.

It is stated that the balloon corps of the French army numbers at least six hundred men, all expert aeronauts, and it is said by the department before long the American army will have an equipment superior to that of any other army in the world.

Just how soon the experiments will be made is not known, but General Allen proposes to lose no time in completing his plan, and he hopes before many months to have the tests under way.

John F. Vordermark, proprietor of the Berry cafe, who has been suffering with an attack of tonsillitis, is reported better.

PALMIST

Clairvoyant, Palmist and Card Reader. Just arrived. Bring this ad. and 2c and have Ishma read your hand. The past, present and future all told, all revealed, telling you names, dates, facts and figures. Although there are many skeptics, a visit to this wonderful medium will quickly convince you there is one who is real—one who is true. It is not alone what can be told, but the valuable advice that is given by a natural medium. If in trouble or in doubt, see Ishma at once. Office hours 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. All readings strictly confidential. Private parlors, Suite No. 13, The Arcade.

DEVOTED HER LIFE TO THE AID OF DUMB ANIMALS

Miss Morris, Founder of a Refuge, is Dead—Known in Many Lands.

Philadelphia, Feb. 6.—Miss Elizabeth Morris, the "dumb animal's friend," whose fame as the founder of the first association in the world for the relief of homeless and suffering animals—the Morris Refuge, at 1242 Lombard street—has spread through two continents, is dead at her home at 720 Pine street. She was 59 years old.

Miss Morris imbibed a love for four-footed creatures in the old Morris homestead on Third street, where she was born. She was a daughter of Warder Morris, a descendant of Anthony Morris, a figure in colonial times. Her mother was Matilda Bilington. Her solicitude for stray cats began early in life, when she was warned that severe punishment was more certain to follow the infliction of harm upon the dumb creatures than for any other offense she might commit. Her school life in this city and in Burlington, N. J., served as a period of apprenticeship for the life-work which she had already set before herself.

Alone in Her Work.
The idea of a place where homeless animals could be kept until homes could be found for them or they could be painlessly killed was early carried out in a limited degree by the sympathetic woman in her Pine street home. She pursued her work alone, undaunted by the ridicule of persons who scoffed at her as she wandered through the streets picking up stray animals. She found homes for many animals, but the majority, mostly cats, were chloroformed and buried in the yard in the rear of her home.

When the work of Miss Morris became known among the women of the city, numerous inquiries reached her from persons about to close their houses in the summer, for safe places to board their pets. This suggested the need of boarding homes for cats and dogs, a need which was satisfactorily filled by the opening of the refuge in 1874.

Worked Even in Last Illness.
From the beginning Miss Morris was the guiding spirit of the association in the words of a resolution adopted at the last meeting, January 15, which Miss Morris was unable to attend, "neither the winter's snows nor the summer's heats ever stopped her in her care of neglected and injured animals." As president she directed the affairs of the refuge, even during her last illness. Among the many improvements which she introduced into the work was the employment of carbonic oxide gas instead of chloroform for the asphyxiation of the cats and dogs. The animals were placed in an airtight chamber filled with the fumes of burning charcoal which had been cooled by a long passage through winding pipes. This caused a quicker and more painless death than that produced by chloroform.

Last year 61,727 animals were asphyxiated.

In the early 30's complimentary notices in foreign newspapers and letters from animal lovers abroad indicated that the efforts of Miss Morris to better the conditions of the domestic animals were recognized abroad.

In fact, they were the incentives to the establishment of institutions similar to hers in England, Ireland, France and other countries. Requests for suggestions so frequently accompanied commendatory notices of the work that Miss Morris was obliged to publish a pamphlet entitled "An Account in Detail of the Methods Pursued in the Work of the Morris Refuge Association for Homeless and Suffering Animals."

Miss Morris was prominent in church work. She became a member of St. Peter's Episcopal church when 17 years old.

CITY BREVITIES.

Judge R. K. Erwin, of Decatur, was in the city last evening. The Unceasing Rest club will dance at Taylor's academy Thursday evening. David Hensley and son, of Decatur, were in the city this afternoon on business.

Miss Elsie Turflinger, who has been visiting relatives in the northern part of the state, has returned home.

The Alumni association of the Cathedral school will give a dance Friday night at Tanner's dancing academy.

At the meeting of lodge No. 14, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the second degree will be conferred upon two candidates. The team that is to do the work has a reputation of being one of the best in the state.

Sergeant R. C. Bard has accepted John P. Linn, as an engineer, and Francis L. Jones, as fireman, into the army service. Mr. Linn will be stationed at New York city in the coast artillery service and Mr. Jones at Washington, D. C.

TWO GET DISCHARGES.

Discharges in bankruptcy have been granted by Judge Anderson in the federal court to George W. Drum, sr., of Bluffton, and John L. Nye, of Warsaw.

Good skating at the Ball Park—day or night. 2-5-11

A CARD FROM C. W. WOODWORTH & CO., DR. NISWONGER.

We have secured the agency for Dr. Colwell's Egyptian Pile Cure, the most certain cure for piles ever discovered. We personally guarantee it, and will refund the purchase price on every package that fails to give satisfaction.

C. W. WOODWORTH & CO.
DR. NISWONGER.



A Drop Too Many

Eye glasses are prone to fall off the nose, and a fall usually means broken lenses.

The Rogers System Clip affords you Eye-Glass insurance for they hold your glasses firmly in position without discomfort or injury to the most delicate skin.

The Rogers System of Examination insures you correct Glasses, and a factory on the premises enables me to fill your orders promptly at a reasonable expense. No Charge for Examination.

H. H. ROGERS
Eye-Sight Specialist.
NO. 117 W. HERRY.
Member New York Optical Society.

Anybody

That owes
The Doctor,
The Butcher,
The Grocer,
Any Debt,

Can Borrow of Us

to pay them off and take your own time to pay it back. What's the use of being worried all the time about where you are going to get the money to pay all your little bills. A little each week or month will satisfy us.

\$5 to \$200 or almost any amount can be borrowed on your furniture, piano, horses and wagons, buggies, stock, etc., and we leave the property in your possession, which gives you the use of both money and property.

Cost—Interest Only.
\$ 20.00 for 6 months, 60 cents.
\$ 50.00 for 6 months, \$1.50.
\$100.00 for 6 months, \$3.00.
Other amounts in same ratio.

You can pay off your loan in small weekly or monthly installments as you may find it most convenient. We make you a liberal discount if paid before due. All business strictly confidential.

INDIANA LOAN CO.

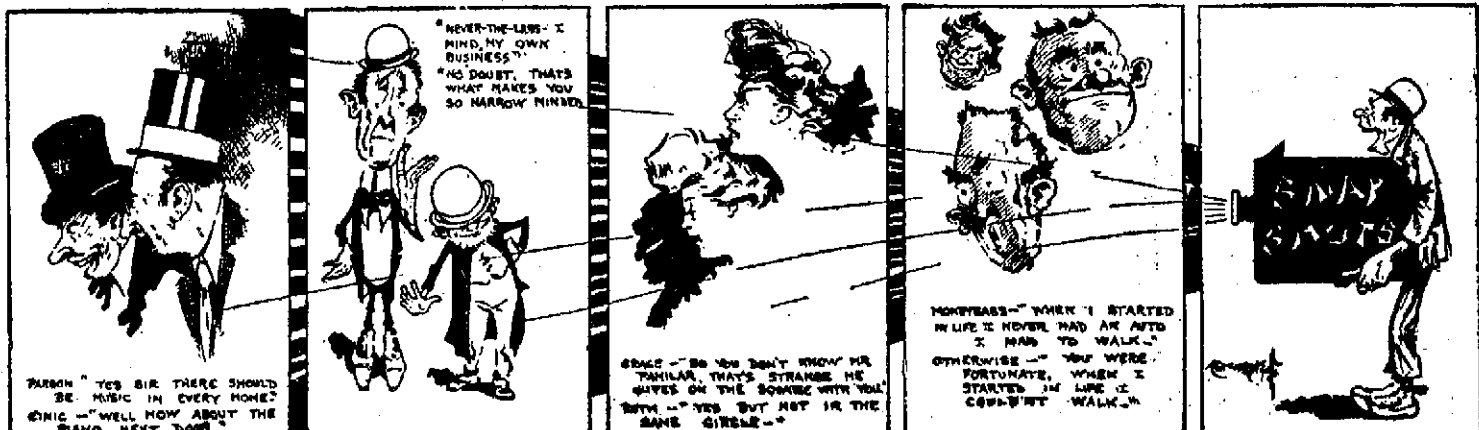
ROOM 3, ARCADE. HOME PHONE, 995. ESTABLISHED 1895.

The Good Housekeeper

serves
Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.



The Rurode DRY GOODS CO.

The Weather

Is not very spring-like just now, but this store is rapidly putting off the sombre hues of winter for the gayer tones of spring. Bright, new spring fabrics will greet you in every department to remind you of bright days to come. There is an advantage in making early selections.

The Early Arrivals

In Dress Goods and exquisite Wash Fabrics are now on display. Come in and see them, even if you are not ready to buy.

Coming and Going

As the Spring Goods come in, Winter Goods must go. Clearance prices have been put upon many lines of goods to move them out quickly.

Redfern Corsets

The demonstration of the merits of the Redfern Corsets by Miss Ohlsen will be of interest to all women who desire to be corseted in the newest fashion. Come and get the latest corset information.

Rurode Dry Goods Co.

COAL AND WOOD

Modewell Coal Co.

Hard and Soft Coal, Coke and Charcoal, Hickory, Sugar and Beech Wood and Kindling. All under shed.
Fulton St. and Nickel Plate R. R., East Side. Phone 808.

Zurbuch & Rhinzart

COAL, COKE AND WOOD.
All orders given prompt attention.
Office—Taylor St. and Wabash Ry.
Office Phone, 495—Resident, 723.

W. H. DUNN COAL CO.

We have in stock the best grades of Massillon, Jackson, Hickory Valley and other grades of soft coal at the lowest prevailing price. Full 2,000 lbs. ton. Also all sizes Anthracite coal, Wood and Kindling. Office 303 Harrison street. Phone 1481.

STANDARD COAL CO.

—312 WALLACE ST.—
Hard and Soft Coal for Furnaces, Stoves or Steam Use. Orders promptly filled. Phone 6428.

WM. KAUGH COAL CO.

Coal, Coke, Wood, Etc.
Yards at Lake Shore tracks, west of Wells St.
PHONE 502.

G. H. KRUDOP

Established in 1887.
Coal and Wood.
COR. FRANKLIN & HAYDEN STS.
Both Phones 183.

RED ASH ANTHRACITE COAL

Will sell at Price of White Ash Coal \$7.75 PER TON
All Sizes—Nut, Stove, Egg.
OLDS COAL COMPANY,
New Phone 6034.

CANADIAN COAL CO.

M. FRANK, MANAGER.
HARD AND SOFT COAL,
COKE AND KINDLING.
Guaranteed 2,000 Pounds Tons.
OFFICE, 1430 HANNA ST.
Home Phone 1335. Bell Phone 488

HOME SUPPLY CO.

COAL, COKE AND WOOD.
YARDS:
402 E. Superior St. Phone 2120.
1618 Hoagland Ave. Phone 6080.

FONT WAYNE COAL CO.

Coal, Coke, Wood and Kindling.
Yards—Pearl and Fulton streets (west side); North street and Lake Shore. Main office, Southwest corner Main and Calhoun.
Home phones, 1632 and 1906.
Bell phone, 621 (Brown).

Pioneer Coal & Wood Co.

Coal, Wood, Coke, Charcoal and Kindling.
217-241 Murray Street.
Home Phone 6265. Bell Phone 194.
PORT WAYNE, IND.

Consumers Ice Co.

ICE AND COAL.
Jackson St. and Nickel Plate Ry.
Both Phones 594.

Morris Coal Co.

J. R. MORRIS, Manager.
Coal, Charcoal, Wood and Kindling.
Office and yard, foot of Wall street.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Home phone 4431.

JAMES E. GRAHAM

Lawyer and Notary Public.
—AND—
JOHN M. EVANS,
Real Estate and General Insurance Agency.
Phone 611. Room 26, Bank Block,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Just Steadily Growing

That describes the German-American National Bank. To do a little better tomorrow than we did yesterday is a pretty good aim. So far we have been able to live up to this. Our Savings Department is steadily growing in popularity. It will be a busy place for the next ten days. Money deposited before February 5 will draw interest from February 1, if left four months. It's a good place to deposit in, for around the money is thrown all the safeguards of the National Banking System.

German-American
National Bank.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel A Reasonable Plea

OUR TELEPHONES.
Editorial Rooms.....650
Business Office.....173

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1907.

WEATHER.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Forecast for Indiana: Snow tonight or Thursday; warmer.

CITY BREVITIES.

James W. Sale, of Bluffton, was in the city yesterday on business.

Franklin B. Wickard, of Evansville, is visiting friends in the city.

Judge R. K. Erwin, of Decatur, was in the city last night on business.

Mrs. C. L. Jacobs, of Walton avenue, is very low and an operation may be necessary.

W. R. Haddock is in a serious condition at his home on East Wayne street.

The members of the Blackford Law club will meet Friday evening to elect officers.

Chauncey Sipes, an Adams county farmer, was in the city Tuesday night on business.

Capt. S. R. McKay, of the Salvation Army, made a business trip to Chicago Tuesday afternoon.

Harry Jones, of the M. L. Jones Photographic Supply company, is confined to his room with sickness.

Clem Bott, an assistant embalmer at the Schone undertaking establishment, went to Toledo this morning on a visit.

Mrs. Carl Baumeister, who underwent an operation for gall stones at the Lutheran hospital Sunday, is improving.

Harrison Skelton, a son of Police Judge Skelton, has gone to Denver to accept a position with a construction company.

The Women's Aid society of Grace Reformed church, will serve a chicken pie supper on Thursday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.

E. Gregg Davis, Byron Barnett, Harry Hatterley and Kent Blair went to Chicago today to attend the automobile exhibition.

John Wentzel, of the firm of Loesch & Co., druggists, was at Arcola this morning to attend the funeral of his father.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Pierson, students at the Creston-Longfield school of acting, have accepted positions on the Pacific coast circuit.

W. D. Anderson, manager of the Mondamin Dairy company, went to Chicago Tuesday to attend the national convention of ice cream makers.

The annual festival of St. Mary's church for the benefit of the parochial school will be held this evening in the school hall. An excellent program has been arranged.

Mont Clay, of Rising Sun, Ind., who is an employee at the feeble-minded institution, was stricken with paralysis and removed to his home yesterday. He is thought to be in a very serious condition.

Mrs. Belle Rogers, of 212 Washington boulevard west, fell on the street yesterday at Harrison and Wayne, and broke the forearm bone of her left arm. She was taken to her home in an automobile.

August Melching has joined his father in the undertaking business and hereafter will be his assistant. He has just completed a four years course at Concordia college, where he was a very popular student.

The government rifles that are to be used by the cadets at Concordia college arrived yesterday, and Captain Ivers Leonard, who is head of the military department at the college, will begin at once to give the boys lessons in the manual of arms.

Canton lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F., had a public installation of officers at Harmony hall last night at which were present the wives and members of the families of the men. Cards and lunch were the diversions of the evening.

George J. Parrot gave a very interesting talk on the subject of "Advancement of Photography as an Art" before the men's club of the Plymouth Congregation church on Monday evening. Mr. Parrot illustrated his discussion with photographs, some of which were his own work and others that of prominent photographers over the country.

NOTICE!

The Pythian Sisters' Pedro party has been postponed until later.

RYAN DEFEATS BARRY.

Middleweight Champion Shows Old-Time Form.

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 6.—Tommy Ryan scored an easy victory over Dave Barry before the Whittington Athletic club last night, successfully defending the title of middleweight champion. The fight was scheduled for twenty rounds, but only lasted five, Ryan scoring a clean knockout. Barry had no chance from the start. He was awfully slow in delivery while his opponent was the aggressor throughout the battle and displayed his old time generosity. In the fifth round Barry appealed to Referee George Siler that Ryan had bitten him in the jaw, causing blood to flow from his mouth freely. But the veteran ring man would not allow the claimed foul, and after this Ryan felled his opponent four different times with left swags to the jaw. Barry staggered and took his severe punishment gamely. The last blow on the jaw, however, was too much and Barry sank to the floor helpless.

Letters can now be sent from New Zealand to the United States for two cents a half ounce, instead of five.

A Reasonable Plea

For The Stomach

If Your Stomach is Lacking in Digestive Power, Will Not Help the Stomach Do Its Work—Especially When It Costs Nothing to Try?

Not with drugs, but with a reinforcement of digestive agents, such as are naturally at work in the stomach? Scientific analysis shows that digestion requires pepsin, nitrogenous ferments, and the secretion of hydrochloric acid. When your food fails to digest, it is proof positive that some of these agents are lacking in your digestive apparatus.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain nothing but these natural elements necessary to digestion and when placed at work in the weak stomach and small intestines, supply what these organs need. They stimulate the gastric glands and gradually bring the digestive organs back to their normal condition.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been subjected to critical chemical tests at home and abroad and are found to contain nothing but natural digestives.

Chemical Laboratory, Telegraphic address, "Difundo," London. Telephone No. 11029 Central. 20 Cullum St., Fenchurch St., E. C.

I have analyzed most carefully a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets (which I bought myself at a city chemist's shop for the purpose), manufactured by the F. A. Stuart Co., Temple Chambers, London, E. C., and have to report that I cannot find any trace of vegetable or mineral poisons. Knowing the ingredients of the tablets, I am of the opinion that they are admirably adaptable for the purpose for which they are intended.

(Signed) John R. Brooke, F. I. C., F. C. S.

There is no secret in the preparation of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Their composition is commonly known among physicians, as is shown by the recommendations of 40,000 licensed physicians in the United States and Canada. They are the most popular of all remedies for indigestion, dyspepsia, water brash, insomnia, loss of appetite, melancholia, constipation, dysentery and kindred diseases originating from improper dissolution and assimilation of foods, because they are thoroughly reliable and harmless to man or child.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are at once a safe and a powerful remedy. One grain of these tablets being strong enough (by test) to digest 2,000 grains of steak, eggs and other foods. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest your food for you when your stomach can't.

Ask your druggist for a fifty-cent package or send to us direct for a free trial sample package and you will be surprised at the result. F. A. Stuart Co., 64 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

WANT BILLS PASSED.

Grain Dealers' Association Urges Legislation.

In session at the rooms of the Commercial club Tuesday night, the Northeastern Indiana Grain Dealers' association adopted resolutions asking the legislature to pass the shippers' bills now before that body. Officers for the association were elected as follows:

President—R. A. Brown, of Huntington.
Vice President—T. P. Riddle, of Fort Wayne.
Secretary-Treasurer—C. F. Davison, of Bluffton.

The meeting was held behind closed doors and the attendance was very large, including nearly all the grain dealers of prominence in this section of the state. Most of them reached the city during the afternoon, and enjoyed a social hour over their cigars at the parlors of the New Aveline.

ST. LOUIS' LEADING HOTEL.

When in St. Louis stop at the Planters Hotel, you'll meet your friends there.

Grand Prize Masquerade.

Feb. 12, Saengerbund, 16 prizes. 50c a couple. 30-13t

THE EVERETT MARVEL GRAND.

One of the most distinguished of the leading makers of pianos of the highest artistic grade. Call and hear the Everett Grand.

GUY CONKLIN, 1008 Calhoun

5 AND 6 YARD LENGTHS

EMBROIDERY SALE

AT WAYNE DRY GOODS CO.

We have just received a lot of fine Hamburg Embroideries, all widths, in Edges and Insertings, running 5 and 6 yard lengths, worth from 15c to 25c a yard—All to be closed at 10c a yard.

WAYNE DRY GOODS CO.

NOTICE!

Bids will be received at our office up to March 1, 1907, for the frame building situated on lot 7, block 23, Ewing's add. and known as No. 536 West Wayne St., Fort Wayne, Ind. Specifications for removal may be had at our office, room 2 and 3, Bass Block.

S. C. LUMBARD & CO.

feb2-4-6-9-11-13.

The Summit City Soap

Works have discontinued to give the premiums at the Simon Wall Paper Co. All soap wrappers from their "Globe," and "Rub-No-More" soap will be redeemed at the Globe Art store, No. 16 Arcade. This store will open to the trade about Feb. 10, 1907.

I have gilt edge investments in Local Bonds and Local Stocks and Mortgage Loans.

C. F. PFEIFFER, Bass Block.

STRAYED!

A Bull Dog, answers to the name of Pat. Weight 38 pounds, reward if returned to Meig's, 1006 Calhoun St.

WANTED

Men to cut ice. Apply at Wilken's Packing house.

Home-seekers' Excursions

West Northwest

Southwest

For details, consult

J. O. ROSS, at Fort Wayne, Ind.

WOLFESSAUER

FIRST SHOWING OF THE

NEW WASH GOODS

Many of the new Wash Fabrics are here—not all—but a collection that is representative of the styles for the coming season. They are decidedly attractive, and show sheer, filmy weaves and sunny designs that make you long for the time to wear them.

Showing these goods at this time enables the women who utilize dull February days for summer sewing to have the benefit of a large selection early.

We cannot begin to describe the beauty of these fabrics, but give a few pieces of the distinctly new ones:

Soie Imprime, a Silk-and-Cotton weave with floral printings, resembling hand paintings.

Brocade Pompadour, a sheer weave with delicate floral decorations.

Swiss Applique, a dotted Swiss with dots applied under pressure by a new process.

New Organdies. We've had organdies before, but never anything so exquisitely dainty as the showing this year. Floral effects in Dresden rose buds, wreaths and quaint sprigged designs. All the old favorites are here—fresh and pretty—Dimities, Bastistes, Soiesettes, Dotted Swiss, Tissues, etc., in the new corded plaid effects and plain grounds.

That's what is said of Tresselt's "Silver Dollar" or "Hungarian Process" brands of flour, and why not? They contain the best elements of the wheat kernel. These flours "raise" beautifully and brown to perfection on top of the loaf. Ask your grocers for these brands and you will be delighted.

AS WHITE AS SNOW

That's what is said of Tresselt's "Silver Dollar" or "Hungarian Process" brands of flour, and why not? They contain the best elements of the wheat kernel. These flours "raise" beautifully and brown to perfection on top of the loaf. Ask your grocers for these brands and you will be delighted.

AS WHITE AS SNOW

That's what is said of Tresselt's "Silver Dollar" or "Hungarian Process" brands of flour, and why not? They contain the best elements of the wheat kernel. These flours "raise" beautifully and brown to perfection on top of the loaf. Ask your grocers for these brands and you will be delighted.

AS WHITE AS SNOW

That's what is said of Tresselt's "Silver Dollar" or "Hungarian Process" brands of flour, and why not? They contain the best elements of the wheat kernel. These flours "raise" beautifully and brown to perfection on top of the loaf. Ask your grocers for these brands and you will be delighted.

AS WHITE AS SNOW

That's what is said of Tresselt's "Silver Dollar" or "Hungarian Process" brands of flour, and why not? They contain the best elements of the wheat kernel. These flours "raise" beautifully and brown to perfection on top of the loaf. Ask your grocers for these brands and you will be delighted.

AS WHITE AS SNOW

That's what is said of Tresselt's "Silver Dollar" or "Hungarian Process" brands of flour, and why not? They contain the best elements of the wheat kernel. These flours "raise" beautifully and brown to perfection on top of the loaf. Ask your grocers for these brands and you will be delighted.

AS WHITE AS SNOW

That's what is said of Tresselt's "Silver Dollar" or "Hungarian Process" brands of flour, and why not? They contain the best elements of the wheat kernel. These flours "raise" beautifully and brown to perfection on top of the loaf. Ask your grocers for these brands and you will be delighted.

AS WHITE AS SNOW

That's what is said of Tresselt's "Silver Dollar" or "Hungarian Process" brands of flour, and why not? They contain the best elements of the wheat kernel. These flours "raise" beautifully and brown to perfection on top of the loaf. Ask your grocers for these brands and you will be delighted.

AS WHITE AS SNOW

That's what is said of Tresselt's "Silver Dollar" or "Hungarian Process" brands of flour, and why not? They contain the best elements of the wheat kernel. These flours "raise" beautifully and brown to perfection on top of the loaf. Ask your grocers for these brands and you will be delighted.

AS WHITE AS SNOW

That's what is said of Tresselt's "Silver Dollar" or "Hungarian Process" brands of flour, and why not? They contain the best elements of the wheat kernel. These flours "raise" beautifully and brown to perfection on top of the loaf. Ask your grocers for these brands and you will be delighted.

AS WHITE AS SNOW

That's what is said of Tresselt's "Silver Dollar" or "Hungarian Process" brands of flour, and why not? They contain the best elements of the wheat kernel. These flours "raise" beautifully and brown to perfection on top of the loaf. Ask your grocers for these brands and you will be delighted.

AS WHITE AS SNOW

That's what is said of Tresselt's "Silver Dollar" or "Hungarian Process" brands of flour, and why not? They contain the best elements of the wheat kernel. These flours "raise" beautifully and brown to perfection on top of the loaf. Ask your grocers for these brands and you will be delighted.

AS WHITE AS SNOW

That's what is said of Tresselt's "Silver Dollar" or "Hungarian Process" brands of flour, and why not? They contain the best elements of the wheat kernel. These flours "raise" beautifully and brown to perfection on top of the loaf. Ask your grocers for these brands and you will be delighted.

AS WHITE AS SNOW

That's what is said of Tresselt's "Silver Dollar" or "Hungarian Process" brands of flour, and why not? They contain the best elements of the wheat kernel. These flours "raise" beautifully and brown to perfection on top of the loaf. Ask your grocers for these brands and you will be delighted.

AS WHITE AS SNOW

That's what is said of Tresselt's "Silver Dollar" or "Hungarian Process" brands of flour, and why not? They contain the best elements of the wheat kernel. These flours "raise" beautifully and brown to perfection on top of the loaf. Ask your grocers for these brands and you will be delighted.

AS WHITE AS SNOW

That's what is said of Tresselt's "Silver Dollar" or "Hungarian Process" brands of flour, and why not? They contain the best elements of the wheat kernel. These flours "raise" beautifully and brown to perfection on top of the loaf. Ask your grocers for these brands and you will be delighted.

AS WHITE AS SNOW

That's what is said of Tresselt's "Silver Dollar" or "Hungarian Process" brands of flour, and why not? They contain the best elements of the wheat kernel. These flours "raise" beautifully and brown to perfection on top of the loaf. Ask your grocers for these brands and you will be delighted.

AS WHITE AS SNOW

That's what is said of Tresselt's "Silver Dollar" or "Hungarian Process" brands of flour, and why not? They contain the best elements of the wheat kernel. These flours "raise" beautifully and brown to perfection on top of the loaf. Ask your grocers for these brands and you will be delighted.

AS WHITE AS SNOW

That's what is said of Tresselt's "Silver Dollar" or "Hungarian Process" brands of flour, and why not? They contain the best elements of the wheat kernel. These flours "raise" beautifully and brown to perfection on top of the loaf. Ask your grocers for these brands and you will be delighted.

AS WHITE AS SNOW

That's what is said of Tresselt's "Silver Dollar" or "Hungarian Process" brands of flour, and why not? They contain the best elements of the wheat kernel. These flours "raise" beautifully and brown to perfection on top of the loaf. Ask your grocers for these brands and you will be delighted.

AS WHITE AS SNOW

That's what is said of Tresselt's "Silver Dollar" or "Hungarian Process" brands of flour, and why not? They contain the best elements of the wheat kernel. These flours "raise" beautifully and brown to perfection on top of the loaf. Ask your grocers for these brands and you will be delighted.

AS WHITE AS SNOW

That's what is said of Tresselt's "Silver Dollar" or "Hungarian Process" brands of flour, and why not? They contain the best elements of the wheat kernel. These flours "raise" beautifully and brown to perfection on top of the loaf. Ask your grocers for these brands and you will be delighted.

AS WHITE AS SNOW

That's what is said of Tresselt's "Silver Dollar" or "Hungarian Process" brands of flour, and why not? They contain the best elements of the wheat kernel. These flours "raise" beautifully and brown to perfection on top of the loaf. Ask your grocers for these brands and you will be delighted.

AS WHITE AS SNOW

That's what is said of Tresselt's "Silver Dollar" or "Hungarian Process" brands of flour, and why not? They contain the best elements of the wheat kernel. These flours "raise" beautifully and brown to perfection on top of the loaf. Ask your grocers for these brands and you will be delighted.

AS WHITE AS SNOW

That's what is said of Tresselt's "Silver Dollar" or "Hungarian Process" brands of flour, and why not? They contain the best elements of the wheat kernel. These flours "raise" beautifully and brown to perfection on top of the loaf. Ask your grocers for these brands and you will be delighted.

AS WHITE AS SNOW

That's what is said of Tresselt's "Silver Dollar" or "Hungarian Process" brands of flour, and why not? They contain the best elements of

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

ESTABLISHED 1833.

FORT WAYNE'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FEB. 1907.

PRICE CENTS



ANXIOUSLY SCANNING TALES MEN AS THEY PASS HIM ON WAY TO THE STAND FOR EXAMINATION.



APPARENTLY IN REVERIE, BUT ACTUALLY LISTENING AS JURY CANDIDATES ANSWER AS TO ELIGIBILITY.



GLANCING EVER AND AGAIN TOWARD THE WOMEN OF THE FAMILY, WHOM HE TACITLY CONSULTS BEFORE ACCEPTING TALES MEN.



SOMETIMES BROODING AND LISTLESS, AS IF HIS MIND REVERTED TO THE ASSOCIATIONS RECALLED BY THE PRESENT CRISIS.

LETTER IN TOWNSEND CASE HINTS AT KILLING

Another Note Written by Bell Predicts His Revenge.

New York, Feb. 2.—Another significant letter written by John Bell, suspected of mortally shooting Dr.



JOHN BELL, Man Held for Sensational Murder of Dr. Townsend.

Charles Wilcox Townsend in New Brighton last Saturday morning, was turned over to the police yesterday by Oscar Quirk, of Flushing, who received it. It is dated the day before the shooting. According to the police it grounds them more firmly in their

theory that Bell killed Dr. Townsend in revenge for Mrs. Bell's death in Smith infirmary. The letter runs: Dear Oscar—I regret much, indeed, to have to write at this time, but I took an oath at her coffin that I would avenge her death, and I'm going to keep my word. I must, for before God I am right and before the world I am sure I will meet in heaven and know my happiness as of yore, for true love comes once in a lifetime. I intended this on Jan. 24, but dared not, under certain conditions.

Please don't forget my funeral. Please don't forget my birthday and send a flower once in a while, for we both loved flowers. And in your spare time order up a prayer to heaven for Sis and John for God alone knows my suffering for this long, long year, and tongue could not tell it.

JOHN BELL. P. S.—Love finds a way. Kindly tell the rest of the folks and give them my love. JOHN BELL. P. S.—You will note that black and death are the same and I know that we will be very happy in the hereafter.

JOHN, 440 Rodney street.

Coroner Matthew Cahill yesterday began the examination of witnesses in the case. Joseph Crowley, a clerk of the New York state exchange, who lives in New Brighton, told the coroner that at 10:45 o'clock Friday night he saw Bell standing at West-erwell avenue and Richmond terrace.

CRISIS IS PASSED.

Colorado Will Soon Go Through Old Channel.

Imperial, Col., Feb. 2.—While the country is talking of the possibility of controlling the Colorado river, the suspense at the scene of the break has ended and the affairs is considered closed by the people most affected. The former break in the bank was closed on November 6 and the present break occurred on December 6. More than half the river's flow is going through now and the critical period has passed. By February 6 the remainder of the current will be flowing down the old channel, it now being but a matter of dumping sufficient rock to make complete the closure of the break.

NOTED CREEK AUTHORITY DIES.

Muskogee, I. T., Feb. 2.—Arthur P. McKelop, a compiler of Creek laws and one of the signers of many important Indian treaties with the federal government, died here at his home last night.

CHICAGO JUDGE MENDS FAMILY JARS IN HIS COURT

Reforms Domestic Affairs Instead of Granting Divorces.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—With arms entwined and showering kisses upon cooing infants and smiling children, husbands and wives who but a fortnight ago declared they could not live together filed happily out of Judge McKenzie Cleland's court last night. The ghetto's army of mismatched had passed in review, and as the last steps died away there was a murmur of approval in the courtroom for the new policy adopted by Judge Cleland—that of reforming rather than imprisoning husbands who have held their marital vows lightly.

The defendants and their families packed the big courtroom, while many curious ones crowded about the doors in an effort to force an entrance. A large majority of those arraigned were husbands who had abused their wives and families, although the grist included a scattering of other offenders.

Of the fifty-two defendants only one—a youth 18 years old, charged with vagrancy—was sent to the bridewell. He, it appeared, had disregarded the admonition of the court two weeks ago to go to work and abandon his evil habits. A fine of \$25 was imposed on another truant, and a capias was issued for his apprehension.

Others are Sent Home.

The remaining defendants were allowed to continue their parole for two weeks or were treated to a lecture on the virtue of total abstinence and permitted to depart with fines ranging from \$25 to \$50, suspended. Domestic troubles that abstemiousness would not cure were disclosed in two cases. In one instance the persistent efforts of a wife to deride the reformation of her husband caused Judge Cleland to reconsider contemplated action and turn his official gaze upon the distracting element.

This single case of obviously incurable domestic infidelity arose during the arraignment of William Massie, charged with drunkenness and disturbing the peace. The judge's ruling in the case brought forth a round of applause that was suppressed at once by a stern order of the court to "clear the room" in the event of repetition.

Massie, a driver for an express company, appeared before the bar accompanied by his wife. Judge Cleland remarked upon the improvement in the defendant's appearance. In answer to questions Massie declared he had not touched liquor and that he drank only a glass of beer with his meals.

Calls Up His Pledge.

"I thought I told you you should not drink a drop of anything during your parole," said the jurist. Massie declared beer with meals was not "drinking." The court differed and recalled the fact that in twenty-two cases that preceded his not a defendant had ignored the orders of the court.

Mrs. Massie told the court her husband had been "pretty cranky" and said she thought he had been drinking. He had remained away from home one night. This statement disclosed domestic troubles which engaged the attention of the court for several minutes. Mrs. Massie concluded with the statement that she intended to return to her parents.

After telling the defendant he could continue his parole for a fortnight Judge Cleland turned his attention to the recalcitrant wife.

"Mrs. Massie," he said, "I had, as previously stated, intended to send your husband to the bridewell because he violated my order not to drink anything during his parole. But the disclosures of the last few moments have injected a new phase into the situation. If you cannot

help me in my efforts to assist your husband in his desire to break away from drink, how can you expect him to accomplish anything? "You are making it hard for him. It is evident from your own testimony he has been a good provider. Now he will report to me two weeks from tonight and if he continues his good behavior and I find you have caused a disturbance in the family I will send you to the bridewell."

Weeps When He's Praised. Edward Fitzgerald, who ended a two weeks' parole last night, wept profusely as the judge complimented him upon his appearance, which was explained by his wife as the result of the judge's kindness.

"He's one of the best men that ever lived, your honor," she declared impulsively. "when he does not drink. He has not touched a drop of liquor since he was last in court and he has treated me kindly."

The man was told to return to court at the same hour two weeks hence, and, as the weeping defendant walked away, supported by his wife, he mumbled his thanks to the court.

"Good-by, my man," was Judge Cleland's rejoinder. "Keep straight and you will be much happier."

Peter and Dora Mason, who had been arrested for quarrelling while both were intoxicated, answered the judge's questions through an interpreter. The wife anxiously inquired if he could not "take a little drink with their meals." The judge was emphatic in his refusal to rescind the order to abstain and told the pair to return in a fortnight.

"How are you getting along?" was the first question the court directed to the next defendant, W. J. Green. "Have you been keeping straight and are you taking care of your wife?"

Wife Gives the Reply. The man did not have time to answer before his wife, her face wreathed in smiles, informed the judge that he was one of the very best of men and that she loved him.

"This is better than sending him to the bridewell, don't you think?" inquired Judge Cleland.

"Oh, your honor," came the wife's reply, "I wouldn't have him sent away for the world now. He is a good husband, and I don't think he will drink any more."

Viola Patraole, a Polish woman of middle age, carrying her infant, was next subjected to an examination. After satisfying himself that the woman had ceased her habits of drinking, the court told her to try the parole another two weeks.

Jacob Kroll, a barber, was attended by his former employer. Both asserted that Kroll had refrained from drink during his parole, and during that time Kroll said he had recovered his tools which he had pawned. He was going to work tomorrow, he thought.

"Haven't you a job for this man," inquired the court of his employer.

"Yes, when I am certain he has quit drinking."

"Well, he is not going to drink any more, I think," remarked the judge, and the employing barber promised to put the man to work this morning.

ROYALTY GOES VISITING.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra Start for Paris.

London, Feb. 2.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra left London for Paris this morning, traveling incognito as the duke and duchess of Lancaster. This is the queen's first visit to Paris since 1889, when, as the princess of Wales, she visited the exhibition. As their majesties desire the trip to France to be as private as possible, there was almost an entire absence of ceremony on their departure.

PRESIDENT NAMES WARREN.

Washington, Feb. 2.—President Roosevelt has designated Senator Warren to meet with the public lands commission and committees from the American Live Stock association and the National Wool Growers' association, which are to give consideration to the question of national control of the grazing lands of the west. The meeting is to take place February 11.

ROOSEVELT AND ROOT ARE WARNED BY CHOATE

Great Lawyer and Diplomat Speaks of Encroachment on Legislative.

New York, Feb. 2.—At the banquet of the Sons of William college at Delmonico's last night, Joseph H. Choate, the principal speaker, paid a tribute to President Roosevelt and Secretary Root, but he also sounded a warning to them not to encroach upon the duties of the legislature and vice versa. "There is not a man or a woman in this country," he said, "no matter how much they differ in opinion from each other, who will not give them credit for the great public-spirited work they are doing, work, too, that involves the sacrifice of their own personal interests."

Mr. Choate then turned his attention to our national form of government and then uttered his warning. The authority of the supreme court, he said, was the final authority.

"To Englishmen who asked me how two distinct and independent governments could exercise equally supreme and sovereign power," said the former ambassador to the court of St. James, "I explained that the functions of the two governments were absolutely distinct. It was never permitted that either should encroach upon the duties of the other."

"If the federal power should encroach upon the state or the state upon the federal, what then, they asked me. I told them there was but one instance of that one fatal question of sovereignty, and then we had resorted to arms. Henceforth, in case of conflict of authority, all will be settled peaceably by the supreme court without resorting to threats or force."

"If our federal government there should be no encroachment of the executive upon the judiciary nor upon the legislature, nor should there be any encroachment of the legislature upon the judiciary nor the executive. But what if this should arise? I point at that juncture to the United States supreme court as the final authority."

MOTOR BOAT RECORD BROKEN.

Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 2.—An official statement issued today declares that the world's record for the motor boat Nautical mile was broken by the Dixie in yesterday's competition here. The best previous time recorded for the distance was 2 minutes 22 seconds. The Dixie's mean corrected time for the distance yesterday is given in the regatta committee's official statement at 2 minutes 21.31 seconds.

BABE CARRIED AWAY BY BEAR.

Mother Supposed She Was Holding Infant to Its Father.

Atton, Va., Feb. 2.—The babe of Mrs. James Wilson, wife of a young farmer, was carried away by a bear Thursday evening. It was agreed that her husband should meet her at a fence near a woods, take their child, and accompany her to the home of a neighbor.

When the young woman reached the fence she saw a figure dimly outlined on the other side. Believing it to be her husband, she handed the child over. To her amazement the figure disappeared without a word, taking the baby. Panic with fear, she called her husband, whom she met coming toward the fence. The tracks of an immense bear led toward the mountains.

During the last few days the fatness cold has forced animals to the settlements for food.

FEARFUL TOLL OF LIFE.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 2.—The annual consolidated returns to the state department of mines for the year 1906 show that 557 mine workers were killed in the anthracite region and 464 in the bituminous regions of Pennsylvania during that period.

COINING MEX AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Feb. 2.—For the first time in the history of the local United States mint, the Mexican silver dollar is being coined here. Work was started January 1 on the coining of \$1,000,000 in centavos (Mexican 20 cent piece) and it is expected that by March 20 all of the five million silver pieces will be ready for shipment.

Miss Ellen Terry Returns to America.

New York, Feb. 1.—Miss Ellen Terry could hardly have wished for a more enthusiastic welcome than that which was accorded to her Monday night at the Empress theater, when she began a short American tour. It was the first time that the actress has appeared before an American audience without Sir Henry Irving, and the friends and admirers of the famous couple were present in large numbers.

Despite great nervousness, that caused her to stumble somewhat in the part, Miss Terry easily made Lady Cecily Wyndcliffe charming, though it would take even a greater talent than hers at its height to make it possible. "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" is one of the three plays that George Bernard Shaw has published under the title of "Plays for Puritans."

"Plays for Puritans" is not as descriptive as some other titles that one might think of in connection with this work, for despite the occasional cleverness it is pretty tiresome, and from the point of view of construction might have been written by a rank melodramatist in its first two acts and an ultra-sentimentalist in the third.

Sir Henry Irving and Lady Cecily are traveling in America, when the latter proposes an expedition into the interior. They secure as an escort Captain Brassbound and his band of outlaws. In the hills the captain reveals the fact that he is a nephew of Sir Henry and that he has been waiting for years to take vengeance for having deprived him of his estate and treating his mother cruelly.

This from Mr. Shaw, who preaches the realism of the stage. Brassbound has sent for an Arab chief-tain and proposes to turn his uncle over to what might be worse than death. The call of the province arrives in time to stop this transaction, having been prompted in the rescue by an American man of war.

Having gone so far in his play Mr. Shaw has evidently drawn too deeply on his reserve of melodrama, and in the third act he returns to the farthest spirit in which the play was originally conceived. The fact that Mr. Shaw has gotten himself so deeply that he has to take up most of the time explaining is what makes the third act so fatiguing.

When he is free to feel one can count on amusement, but being obliged to solve the difficulty that he had created himself in his own mind, the play is about the dullest thing he has written.

The redeeming features of the play are, of course, the bursts of paradox and characterization. Lady Cecily's simple method of settling everything that she wanted by admiring people's eyes and ignoring their objections might have been the inspiration for a better play or a more amusing farce than the one that the dramatist turned out.

The play, especially the first act, was well put on. A stronger actor than James Carew would have made the play



MISS ELLEN TERRY

of "Captain Brassbound" seem more possible. The support otherwise was quite adequate.

VICTOR HERBERT HAS PROTEST.

Says Rights of Composers Are Protected by Kirtledge Copyright Bill.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—Victor Herbert, the musical composer, who is in Washington in the interest of a copyright law, yesterday issued a statement in which he said:

"I am here on behalf of the composers to protest against the copyright bill reported to the house by Mr. Currier, which not only does not protect us against the reproduction of our works by phonograph records and perforated rolls, but deprives us of rights which we enjoy under the existing law."

"Complete justice is done to us by Senator Kittredge's bill, and we appeal to congress to support his bill."

Son and Belt Arrives in Mackay Household.

New York, Feb. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay are rejoicing at their home, No. 41 Madison avenue, over a young son and heir to the Mackay millions.

The new arrival makes three children in the Mackay household. The other two are Katherine, who was born six years ago, and Ilana, who is three years old.

The Mackays are among the most popular of the younger couples of great wealth in this country.

Mr. Mackay, who succeeded to his father's vast fortune, has large interests in many of the leading corporations of the country, while Mrs. Mackay is active and very socially but takes a deep and vital interest in public affairs. Recently she won much fame and commendation by making a plucky and successful fight to be elected a school trustee on Long Island.



MRS. CLARENCE MACKAY



SIR JAMES ALEXANDER

ENGINEER BENDER DIES INSTANTLY

Fireman Lower Survived But Short Time, Dying at Hospital Here Soon After Arriving.

LOCOMOTIVE BLOWN TO PIECES ON TRACK

One man was instantly killed, another so badly injured that he died three hours after the accident, and one so badly injured that his fate was a matter of doubt for a while was the result of an explosion of a locomotive boiler one and one-half miles west of Coesse on the Pennsylvania road at 10:50 a. m. last Wednesday morning.

THE DEAD.

WILLIAM CROWELL BENDER, engineer, killed instantly; resided at 1335 Green street.

ERVIN F. LOWER, fireman; 2124 Oliver street; fatally injured; died a few hours after the accident.

The Injured.

G. V. Bogan, brakeman, single and boards at 1837 John street; seriously injured.

The engine was literally torn into pieces. The boiler was carried into the air and deposited about 400 feet from the scene of the accident, the drivers remaining on the rails. There was nothing left of the cab and how any of the occupants got out alive will remain a mystery.

Engineer Blown Into Air.

Engineer Bender appears to have been carried into the air a considerable distance, for the portion of his body which came in contact with the frozen ground when he struck was crushed by the impact. His body was found at the side of the tracks, near the point of the explosion.

Fireman Lower and Brakeman Bogan were also carried a considerable distance from the engine and were unconscious when picked up by the conductor and flagman, assisted by some farmers who reside in that vicinity. They were carried into a building near the road and both returned to consciousness and conversed with those about them.

The twenty cars immediately following the engine were derailed and eight of them were badly wrecked.

Force of Explosion Terrific.

The force of the explosion completely cleared the ground of snow for a considerable distance, and nearer the scene grass and weeds were torn and carried away.

The explosion was heard for a distance of several miles and attracted people from the surrounding country, who had assembled there in considerable numbers when the relief train from this city arrived at the scene. It carried Trainmaster J. F. Patterson, Road Foreman C. R. Colmer and other Pennsylvania officials, and Dr. R. Parks White, Dr. D. J. Linville, the company's surgeon at Columbia City, had been summoned and was at the scene of the wreck when the Fort Wayne party arrived.

Running 20 Miles an Hour.

The wrecked train was a west-bound freight and the engine was only recently put in service. At the time of the accident it was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

The body of the engineer and the injured men were placed on the train and hastily brought to the city, arriving here at 11:45 o'clock. The body of Engineer Bender was taken to the Pettier undertaking establishment and the injured fireman and brakeman were taken to St. Joseph hospital, where all that skill could suggest was done for them.

Ambulances were awaiting the arrival of the relief train in Fort Wayne, and when it reached the Broadway crossing shortly before noon Lower and Bogan were hurried to St. Joseph's hospital, where Dr. Miles F. Porter, the company's surgeon, joined Dr. White in caring for the injured men. The dead engineer's remains were removed to the Pettier undertaking home.

He Retained Consciousness.

Despite the fact that Lower was scalded over three-fourths the surface of his body and that he was suffering from other injuries of a most desperate character, he retained consciousness throughout the ordeal at the scene of the wreck, on the return journey to Fort Wayne and for some time after he reached the operating room at the hospital, though he was, of course, unable to make any statement concerning the accident. He spoke to the surgeons, complaining of being cold, then lapsed into unconsciousness and his death occurred shortly before 1 o'clock. His wife, who had been sum-

moned, reached the hospital shortly before her husband's death, but he was unable to recognize her, and the agony of the young wife was pitiable in the extreme.

Surgeons saw from the first that Lower was so badly injured that his recovery was utterly impossible, but they did all that could be done to mitigate his sufferings, making hot applications to his body in order to relieve him as soon as the operating room was reached.

Clothing Blown to Shreds. The tremendous force of the explosion is shown in the fact that the clothing of both Lower and Bogan was blown almost to shreds, and their faces and hands were deluged with scalding water from the exploded boiler and driven full of minute particles of blackened dust and dirt, as though from a powder explosion. Heavy work clothing hung in tatters from the bodies of the injured men, and it was the work of but a few moments for the surgeons and nurses to cut it away.

Lower had been blinded by the deluge of boiling water thrown in the explosion, and only one-fourth of his body was scalded and scalded so that the skin dropped from it in great flakes. The extensive scalds embraced the head, face, chest, arms and hands. The skull was fractured, there was a fracture of the upper jaw, the left clavicle was crushed in and the right leg was fractured a short distance above the knee. The entire surface of the face was scalded over, and there were numerous cuts about the head, arms and hands. It is almost a miracle that the man survived his injuries long enough to reach Fort Wayne.

Has Chance for Recovery. Brakeman Bogan, though very seriously injured, is believed to have a chance for recovery, the most critical aspect of his case being, in the opinion of the surgeons, a possibility that the spinal cord has been injured. Like his less fortunate companions, Bogan was scalded about the head, face and neck, both wrists, the lower right leg and a portion of the right thigh and the left leg and a portion of the right thigh and the left leg from the knee downward. He has also sustained an injury to the small of the back that it is feared may have involved the spinal cord. His face was scalded and blackened, and though suffering intensely he was able to tell his name and address to the nurses at the hospital.

Engineer Bender, who was instantly killed, had been frightfully scalded and his head was cut and crushed.

Cause of the Explosion. The cause of the explosion continues a mystery, though an investigation now in progress may throw some light upon that question. The investigation is being directed by General Motive Power Supl. D. F. Crawford, of the Pennsylvania lines west, Motive Power Supl. T. W. Demarest, of the North-west system, and Motive Power Supl. A. W. Gibbs, of the Pennsylvania railroad. They were taken to the scene of wreck on a special train Friday afternoon, accompanied by some of the local shop and transportation officials.

George V. Bogan, the injured brakeman, and the only survivor of the occupants of the cab on the ill-fated engine avers that he noticed nothing unusual about the conditions of the engine and says that the round gauge indicated plenty of water. Round House Foreman P. J. Scheid says that he inspected the engine just before it started upon the trip. One of the injectors had just been replaced by a new one and Mr. Scheid was particular to see that the new machine was working properly, and he says that both injectors worked perfectly.

The engine is an almost complete wreck, there being little of value but the trucks and tender. The boiler was carried a distance of seventy-five feet, where it struck and gouged a hole eight feet deep in the earth, flew into the air again and brought up with one and imbedded in the earth 100 feet farther down the line. Twenty cars, all empty stock cars, were derailed, and eight of them were so badly damaged that they will be destroyed. The others remained on their trucks and were easily put back on the tracks. The wreck crew and the section men completed repairs to the tracks and had them open to traffic in both directions at 6:30 o'clock Wednesday evening, though trains passed the scene on the east bound tracks three hours after the accident.

The Dead Engineer. William Crowell Bender, the dead engineer, was a native of Pennsylvania, having been born at Churchtown, that state, September 13, 1860, and was forty-six years, four months and eighteen days old. He came to Indiana about the year 1880 and was married to Miss Nancy J. Nicholson, at Zanesville, November 26, 1885. Eight children were born to them and the following, together with the wife, a mother and two brothers, survive him: Mabel Adaline, Daniel, Gladys, and Virginia, all of whom reside at the family home. The aged mother, Mrs. Bender, resides at Churchtown, Pa.; Jacob, a brother, resides at Reckon, Pa.; and Daniel, the other brother, resides in Bluffton, Ind. Mr. Bender was a member of the West Jefferson street church of Christ, of Harmony lodge, I. O. O. F., Wayne lodge of the Masonic order, and Fort Wayne division, No. 12, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. His railway career began in this city on the Nickel Plate nearly twenty-five years ago, when that line had been in operation only a short time. About twenty-two years ago he took employment as a fireman on the Pennsylvania and a few years later was promoted to engineer. He was a most competent man and was considered one of the most careful engineers in the employ of the company.

The funeral, which was under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, was held Saturday afternoon at the West Jefferson street church of Christ, and was largely attended, many not being able to get within the building. Interment was at Lindenwood cemetery.

Enginemen Killed by Explosion of Pennsylvania Locomotive at Coesse.



WILLIAM C. BENDER, Engineer of the ill-fated locomotive that blew up.



ERVIN F. LOWER, Fireman of locomotive, whose death took place at hospital.

WEDDINGS.

Hite-Wherry.

Miss Gertrude Wherry and Mr. Hugh Hite, both prominent and well known young people of Decatur, were married Sunday morning at 7 o'clock at the home of the bride in that city by Rev. John C. White, of the Methodist church. The bride and groom left immediately for Fort Wayne, accompanied by the groom's sister, Miss Fannie Hite, and on their arrival they went directly to the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Anderson, of West Butler street, where the wedding breakfast was served. At noon Mr. and Mrs. Hite left for Chicago for a trip. They will live in Decatur. The groom is a prosperous young grocer and the bride is a fine looking young woman of many admirable qualities. Their engagement had been known for some time, but it was not until recently that a surprise to the many friends who did not know of it, even until some time in the past week. Mr. Hite has relatives in this city.

Scatter-Meyer.

Miss Pauline Meyer, adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Hoffman, of this city, and Rev. Henry C. Gaertner, of Port Arthur, Tex., were married Sunday, Feb. 3, in Port Arthur in Trinity Lutheran church. The bride has many friends in this city and the groom was a student at Concordia college.

Fatke-Fisher.

Miss Celia Fisher, of Bluffton, and Mr. John Fatke, a farmer, who lives near that city, were married Saturday evening, Feb. 2, by Rev. Jacob Miller, of St. Paul's Lutheran church, of this city. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Henry Mertz, of Fort Wayne.

Country Party.

Miss Gertrude Girardot celebrated her birthday anniversary on Sunday afternoon at her home at Zulu by having a company of young people spend the afternoon with her. There were present Misses Mary Girardot, Ruth and Garnet Gladieux, Pearl Merrill, Lucy and Violet Gladieux and Hilda Couillard.

Country Parties.

Miss Maryguette Swift gave a little card party on Monday evening at her home, near Robinson park, which was much enjoyed by the following young people: Misses Alma Urbine, Catherine Rowley, Mabel Mensch, Anna Heuschen, Irene Urbine, Agnes Odou, Gertrude Sheridan, Alpha Swift and Messrs. Elmer Urbine, Parker Britch, Will Tull, Lander Odou, Will Steinhorn, Clem Urbine and Melvin Swift.

Miss Lucetta Rorick, of Besancon, was hostess for a pretty party on Sunday evening at the home of N. A. Gaulardot, of Zulu. Pedro was played and prizes won by Miss Florence Snyder, of Fort Wayne, and Frank Roy for high honors and by Miss Jennie Merrill and Herschel Jacquin for consolation. The invited company consisted of Misses Rosa Lomont, Clara and Lizzie Pepe, Rosa Rorick, Agnes Roy, Julia Henry, Lillie Terne, Jennie Merrill, Clarence Lomont, C. F. Lomont, Frank Roy, Edward and Eugene Lomont, Frank Natha and Jay Rorick, Frank Henry, Eugene Martin, Amel Roussey, William and Henry Girardot, Herschel Jacquin, Frank and Joe Conrad, Oscar Urbine, George Merrill, Ellen Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Girardot, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Girardot, of Coeshoot, O.; Florence Snyder, Louise Gatten, Clara and Estelle Grift, Rosa Gatten and Laura Urbine, of Fort Wayne, and Frank Carmelle, of La Otto, Ind.

Quick changes from hot to cold and back again try strong constitutions and cause, among other evils, nasal catarrh, a troublesome and offensive disease. Sneezing and sniffling, coughing and difficult breathing, and the drip, drip of the foul discharge into the throat—all are ended by Ely's Cream Balm. This honest and positive remedy contains no cocaine, mercury nor other harmful ingredient. The worst cases are cured in a short time. All druggists, 50c., or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren street, New York.

headquarters of the company will be at Ligonier. There are nineteen stockholders and \$10,000 worth of the stock has already been sold. The directors for the first year are F. H. Green, F. E. Weir, F. K. Bothwell, J. U. Babcock, Sumner Dowell, L. J. Vaughn, A. J. Hostetter, B. B. Johnson and F. J. Dunten.

Mothers, be sure and use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while cutting teeth. It is the best remedy of all. my-cod-w

Twelve progressive Steuben county farmers, with their wives, have organized the Beta Farmers' club for social and literary culture, and will hold meetings each month with a literary and musical program. The members include Robert Evans and family, Auro Avery and family, S. W. Avery and wife, Howard Barnes and family, Seth S. Avery and sister, John I. Metz and wife, Fred Weiss and family, Thos. Dirr and wife, T. J. Baxter and family, Fred Wilmar and wife, and John Zimmer and family.

SMUGGLED INFANT WAS BROUGHT BACK TO FORT WAYNE

Failing to Palm It Off as Her Own, Servia Woman Returns Babe.

Wabash, Ind., Feb. 5.—An innocent, sweet-faced specimen of babyhood, which has been the cause of a tremendous sensation about the little village of Servia, this country, has been returned to Fort Wayne, from whence it came, and a drama, whose climax follows in quick succession and which has all the sensationalism and lurid features that the strongest imagination has ever devised, has just been completed in this country and as the final curtain is rung down it is after one of the most unusual cases that Indiana has ever seen.

Mention has been made of the strange act of Mrs. El. Middleton, living near Servia, who went to Fort Wayne, secured a new born babe, returned with it to her home, pretended to give birth to it then presented it to her husband, who is blind, and to her neighbors and two physicians as her own.

Couldn't Fool Physicians. The quick eyes and ready scientific wit of the physicians told them that the child, instead of being but an hour old, as professed, was at least three days old. She was confronted with this assertion. Surrounding the bed, upon which she claimed to lie so ill, were her husband, the neighbor women and the physicians. The child, the cause of all the interest and the center of this strange drama, was held up to their view. The woman who had planned so much finally broke down and told all. Then the neighbors and physicians, of no service and checked by the strange tragedy, left the home. What happened in the home then cannot be told for they will not tell the secrets.

Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, the blind husband and his devoted wife, then discussed the matter between them. Their decision was evidently reached after a full discussion and an understanding of the matter.

Babe is Taken Back. This decision was that the child must be returned to its own. They then left for Fort Wayne, taking the child with them. Mr. Middleton accompanied his wife to Fort Wayne and when they returned it was without the child. They have resumed their tranquil life at Servia and to neighbors and friends they will tell nothing except that the affair has been settled and that they are thoroughly reconciled and believe in each other.

With the final curtain down, as far as they are concerned, the case still remains a mystery. From a neighborhood sensation the affair has attracted state attention. In history babes have been smuggled into royal homes and made to serve as heirs apparent. Miltonaire bogus babes have been a favorite source of fiction. It remained for Wabash county to furnish a case in real life that is absolutely true and has no fiction to make the case most sensational and realistic.

New Neighbors Wonder. Now neighbors are wondering what caused the strange act of Mrs. Middleton. They know that it was the wish of Mr. Middleton to some day have children who could care for the two in their old age. With his blindness as a serious handicap and the limits of his wife for earning money the outlook was indeed dreary for them. He had a horror, however, of adopting children and refused to do so when it was suggested.

It is believed that this caused his wife to plan smuggling a child into the house and pretending to give birth to it and thus to exploit a child of their own. She had planned this for weeks and possibly months before the time came. Then she went to Fort Wayne and some place secured a new born babe. With this she returned to her home.

It took her two days to arrange the stage settings for her play that had real life in it and that time was enough for the child to gain a strength that was impossible for an infant but one hour old. Her husband was easily deceived. The neighboring women were not suspicious. The plan was assured of success but for the quick eyes of the physicians.

It is believed that it was because of her love for her husband and the sacrifices she was wont to make for him that she did such a strange thing. It is not believed that it was because of any fortune that she wished the child to inherit for Wabash county people have been able to learn of no fortune.

There was no mystery at Fort Wayne that it was sought to conceal in this manner for if there had been the child would not have been returned, for to do so would have been but to center the stronger light upon that fact. From this fact it seems that the fact that the wife was unable to offer a child to her husband except through deceit caused the entire affair. It is strange, strange, the fiction, in fact and Mrs. Middleton, in their quiet home, forgetting the drama that was so rapidly enacted, have aroused the curiosity of a larger community than they ever knew would be interested in them. In Servia the neighbors have long since quit attempting to conjecture what caused the strange act of the blind man's wife.

Hon. John M. Gearin, United States senator from Oregon, is in the city, the guest of his brother, Cornelius Gearin, trustee of Wayne township, en route to his home at Portland. Mr. Gearin's term of office has just expired, he being appointed a year and a half ago to fill a vacancy.

Cleon H. Frost, of Columbia City, is organizing a company to purchase the Shriver lake farm of Col. J. H. Rush, and will greatly improve that resort.

ADVERTISERS WHO WOULD
REACH MONEYED AMERICANS

travelling in Europe
have but one medium printed in English
that they can use,

The European Edition of
The New York Herald

From Calais to Cairo no
hotel of prominence, no great railroad
station is without a supply.

"American Field Fence"
"American Field Fence"
H. Pfeiffer & Son.
107-109 E. COLUMBIA STREET.
Bucher & Gibbs -- Bryan Plows

SWORE OUT WARRANT
FOR OFFICIALS
OF ARMY
Salvation Army Captain
McKay After Workers in
the American.

WANTED
Boys, who have use of horse
or pony, after school hours,
can learn of plan to make
from \$3.00 to \$5.00 weekly
for an hour or more work
daily by writing or applying
in person to
S. L. O'CONNOR,
Circulation Manager,
The Sentinel,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED—Gentleman or lady to travel for Alcantara House of large capital. Territory at home or abroad to suit. If desirable the home may be used as headquarters. Weekly salary of \$1,000 per year and expenses. Address Jos. A. Alexander, Fort Wayne, Ind. w-20-2t

FOR SALE—Or Trade—A lot of farms and city property, some real bargains. It will pay you to investigate what I have for sale. D. Komp, 44 Bank Bldg., Fort Wayne, Ind. 1-26-1m-dw

WANTED—Farm hands and attendants sober, industrious young men, 25 to 35 years, steady employment, good wages. Apply to A. E. Carroll, Sup't. Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth, 8-6-mou-fri-wkly-12

WE advertise bargains in daily papers under head of Fitch & Stone Real Estate Bulletin. Glance at the dailies, and remember that we have other properties listed.

MORRIS W. FITCH & SONS, P. O. Selling the earth and insuring everything. 7-35-1t

AGENTS \$6.00 to \$20.00 per day profit in selling Every Man His Own Harness Maker, or Quilt, Repair Buckles. They sell at sight. Write for particulars today. Revolution Buckle Co., South Bend, Indiana.

Of the Gothic type it is constructed entirely of pure white marble, quarried at Carrara, Italy, and was carved by the best Italian sculptors at the works of the Leland Hall company at Carrara. It was first set up in Italy to be certain that every section was perfect, and was then taken down and packed for shipment to America. Mr. Gires, who placed the altar in position here for the contracting company, is especially skilled in this class of work, and has had charge of similar work in many of the large cities of the country.

MEMORIAL IS BEAUTIFUL
SPECIMEN OF ART
IN MARBLE

Beautiful Communion Railing
Now Installed in St.
Patrick's Church.

As a memorial to the late Mr. and Mrs. George DeWald, a very handsome marble altar railing has just been placed in St. Patrick's Catholic church in this city, skilled workmen from the contracting firm of the Leland Hall company, New York, completing the work of installation but a few days ago. The railing is the gift of the children of Mr. and Mrs. DeWald to the cherished memory of their parents, who were among Fort Wayne's most respected and honored citizens, and who were from the date of its organization devoted members of the church in which the memorial has been placed.

The railing is 63 feet in length, extending entirely across the main auditorium of St. Patrick's church, and rises to a height of 36 inches, surrounding three wide marble steps by which it is reached. Upon either side of the central entrance is a magnificent statue typifying the angels, each elaborately wrought in rich carving from a solid block of pure white marble, and standing 4 feet 6 inches in height. Bronze gateways lead through the railing to the altar at three points. From every point of view the railing is tasteful, symmetrical and beautiful, and it is pronounced a masterpiece of Italian art in marble. The gift bears the inscription "In Memory of George and Sophia DeWald, by their Children—Nineteen Hundred and Six." It is a richly beautiful tribute to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. DeWald, and a fitting adornment to the sanctuary where it has been installed.

Dr. Charles S. Stewart, ear, nose and throat specialist, at Auburn, is seriously ill.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. E. W. Brown on every box, 25c.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. W. Brown

Cures Grip in Two Days.

GROW YOUR OWN FEED STUFF.

NO REASON WHY EVERY FARMER IN CORN BELT CANNOT DO SO.

(BY R. K. WILKINSON.)

By growing timothy, clover, straw, corn fodder, oats and corn, and by exchanging a part of our corn or oats for oil meal, bran, or some similar feed, and by grinding corn cob meal and mixing with a small amount of oats, we have the best possible ration for our cattle; and if we had good, high-grade Short-horns, or Angus, or Herefords, and fed them the right kind of ration, we could grow the best beef to be found in the world.

I live in Champaign county, Illinois, and one of the very biggest cattle feeders in that county had a fine lot of cattle in his lot. He had been feeding them for a long time on snapped corn. They were big and fat, weighing on an average about 1,500 pounds, and he wanted to rush them a little faster so he had a lot of corn shelled.

He had been feeding three pecks of snapped corn per day and everyone of course knows that the hog got part of that. When he got the corn shelled he made a sharp change from the snapped corn to three pecks of shelled corn per day, and as a result, inside of three days he had several dead steers and a lot of others out of condition.

He shut off the corn, fed them on hay for a few days and shipped them to Chicago. This was done by an old experienced cattle feeder.

And I have tied to it and with splendid success. If you feel you cannot afford to buy seed, raise it. I have raised all my seed for years and thousands of dollars' worth to sell. To grow clover seed successfully your land should be reasonably fertile and well drained. Clover will not do well on wet, soggy soil.

The fact that the land is high does not prove it requires no drainage. By constant cropping and plowing the humus is so worked out of the land that it becomes soggy and packed down. It then needs draining more than lower land, which is full of humus and naturally more porous. The land should have been thoroughly worked and tilled the season before for the young clover plant cannot do its best when compelled to battle against June grass and weeds.

I seed liberally, from six to eight quarts to the acre, very early in spring, usually on winter wheat or rye. Or, as was the case this spring, the heavily drifted snows laid late and then went off with heavy rain, leaving the land packed down so the seed had no chance to get into the soil.

I went into my shop and made a tool much like an old-fashioned corn marker. It was simply a round stick about five inches through with tittles



Range-bred two-year-old grade Shorthorns, bred and shown at the recent International Live Stock Exposition by Howell Bros., Montrose, Colorado. Awarded second prize for feeders two years old and under three, bred in South Central district; also third in championships by ages, and first in Shorthorn Specials for feeders two years old and under three.

GOAT MEAT AS MUTTON.

Much of It Is Sold on the Western Markets.

George P. Thompson, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, says a considerable number, but not many thousands, of cross-bred Angoras find their way to stock centers, such as Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, Buffalo and New York, and are sold there to the packing houses, if in good condition.

They are purchased at a price slightly under that paid for sheep, and are disposed of in the carcass and sometimes in canned form as sheep mutton. These goats are usually some that have served a good purpose in clearing up brushwood, and becoming fat on it, are worth more as slaughter animals than to sell to some other person for brush clearing.

The greater number of persons who are engaged in the Angora goat industry at this time—and the number of such will continue to increase—have a much better quality of goats than those that find their way to the market in considerable numbers.

They have animals that will yield a fleece worth from a dollar to a \$1.50, and their value as destroyers of brushwood and weeds, and as fertilizers of the land, must be added; besides, the does raise kids that are worth \$3.00 each.

The wethers produce a better fleece than the bucks for growing fleeces from seven to nine years. Only desirable animals for breeding are sold for mutton.

"It is obvious," says Mr. Thompson, "that the most desirable market is the nearest one, as it is with any other product. I have not heard of a single instance where a home market has not been found without difficulty for all the goats that have been offered; and, too, no instance where the purchasers of such meat have not been entirely satisfied."

"I think I am perfectly correct in saying that there will be no glut of the market with goat meat within a decade. Even now, many hotels would serve it, if they could obtain a supply, and dining cars on some of the railroads have already made efforts to contract for a steady supply. There may still be some prejudice against Angora mutton, but it is not in evidence. It seems that if any such mutton is available, it is taken at once."

MANURE FOR THE GRASS FIELDS.

On most farms there are more or less piles of half-rotted manure lying around the barnyard that are a nuisance at stacking and threshing time, but would be worth many dollars if well scattered over the pastures.

Usually in the spring of the year the pastures yield an abundance of feed, and if a little is covered up the stock still have a plenty left.

While the cattle will not take to these top-dressed plots for a time after they are covered, they afford an abundance of feed at the very time of the season later when pasture is most needed.

Again, the stock will not eat so closely on those places and consequently the grass will come through next winter in much better shape and afford pasture ten days sooner than had it not been top dressed.

Manure can be used for this purpose that would hardly be considered manure for the cultivated field and will answer the purpose admirably.

When one hauls manure on a grass field he has the assurance that nothing is wasted. The surface or feeding soil gets it and that is what is wanted, and not the subsoil.

By leaving it on the surface a season before it is turned under, the manure value of the manure gets thoroughly mixed with the soil that is to grow the crop the following season when turned under, and the vegetable matter is in such condition that it can begin its work of conserving moisture and dissolving plant foods without the serious danger of forming a blanket at the bottom of the furrow slice and cutting off subsoil moisture in a dry season, as is often the case where a coating of straw manure is plowed under.

TO STRING WIRE FENCE.

First dig the corner holes two feet and a half deep and big enough to allow a large post with blocks spiked to bottom to go down easily, then put in post and tamp it well. Drive a post sixteen feet from corner post; tie with a wire from bottom of corner post to top of next post. These corners will not pull up. When ready to put on wire put enough in the wagon to go once around the fence, using a top box. Take a small bar about four feet long, run it through a spool of wire, then put each end of the bar through the holes on the wagon just ahead of the hind cleat.

The season is at hand when the ducks must be confined at night, otherwise their eggs will be few in number and widely scattered. The duck pen should be located on a high, dry place, and the floor heavily bedded. The eggs will be scattered all over the floor.—Fannie M. Wood.

THIS HEN A CHAMPION.

Trained by Professor Gowell, Lays 250 Eggs a Year.

The champion hen made her record at the experiment farm of Maine, under the tuition of Professor Gowell, who has done a great work in up-breeding egg-producing hens.

Professor Gowell believes that he can produce a breed of hens that can lay more eggs than the ordinary hen, whose laziness is responsible for the high prices of eggs in American markets today. Thus far he has developed more than forty hens which have in a year laid more than 200 eggs apiece, while a great many have exceeded 150 eggs in a year.

Persons who understand omelet better than they do hen history, and who have a better appetite for eggs than they have for statistics, do not realize the importance of this effort for poultry improvement, but some idea of the benefits to flow from even partial success in Professor Gowell's work may be gained from a few figures.

Even if the experiments in progress at Orono shall accomplish no more than to produce a breed of chickens that shall surpass the present breed in egg laying by one dozen per chicken a year, then, for the state of Maine, with its 1,000,000 chickens, that would mean about \$150,000 a year increase in egg value, the average price in Maine being slightly more than 15 cents a dozen, while for the whole United States, with its nearly 234,000,000 chickens, the increase in value of the egg product would be about \$25,000,000 a year.

The experiments began several years ago with about 1,000 hens. Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. During the first four years in which Professor Gowell selected breeding stock by use of the trap nests he found thirty-five hens that yielded from 200 to 250 eggs in a year. Several yielded only thirty-six to sixty eggs and three laid no eggs at all. The Plymouth Rocks have far outstripped the Wyandottes in laying all through the six years of the experiments.

From the mating of cockerels and hens hatched from the eggs of his remarkable egg layers Professor Gowell expects to produce still more wonderful hens.

WORK OF HENS ON A TOWN LOT.

Following are my profits from a flock on an average of twenty-five Rose Comb White Leghorn hens for one year. I did not force my birds to lay all the year. I believe they should have a little time for rest. They laid 3,435 eggs:

Value of eggs sold.....	\$77.53
Value of eggs used for table and setting.....	13.67
Value of poultry for table.....	3.96
Value of droppings.....	2.00
Value of stock sold.....	32.83

Total receipts.....\$130.29
Expenses, feed, etc.....26.57

Net profit.....\$103.72

This was done on a town lot. No doubt this can be surpassed, but there are many who fail to make their stock yield them a fair profit. I believe when you intend to keep a few chickens on a town lot you should keep nothing but pure stock. They will become a source of pride and diversion to you. To the beginner I would say, buy pure stock for the start. It will pay you big in the end.

GEO. T. REHRER.

NOTES OF THE ORCHARD.

Sow no grain in the orchard. Do not bother with dust sprays says the Illinois State Horticultural Society.

A spray of strong tobacco-leaf is a good remedy for the black lice which often injure the tips of fruit trees at this season. But you must take them when hatching out and before they are hid by the curl of the leaves.

"After the first heavy rain in May throw two barrels of straw manure around every newly-planted tree, to keep the moisture in and to insure a good start." Every spring we say this; but it's well worth repeating.

Cultivate the ground around newly-planted fruit trees, at regular intervals—say once every two weeks. In the only exception to this is in the case of bearing cherry or, perhaps, pear trees. These, when full-grown, sometimes do fairly well in soil after a few years of preliminary cultivation.

Muzzle the horses when plowing or cultivating around trees. Yes, and don't forget to pad the outer end of each whiffletree. But if a tree is accidentally "barred," bandage the wound with cow manure and burlap.

An experienced orchardist says that it is an excellent plan to leave the clippings under the trees in the winter when pruning an orchard, so that mice and rabbits will eat such tender twigs instead of gnawing at the tree trunk itself.

Corn ashes are almost worthless as a fertilizer, but they may sometimes be used to good advantage as a mulch for currant and gooseberry bushes. Wood ashes, however, are an excellent fertilizer for fruit trees, and should be carefully saved.

Protect young fruit tree trunks from the teeth of rabbits—

netting or strips of lath or wood veneer, wrapped around the lower part of each trunk, furnish an excellent protection. The wood strips are particularly good, because they protect against sunscald as well as girdling.

It has long been known that budding trees, when transplanted in the evening, were more likely to thrive than those that were moved in the daytime. A French expert has gone a step further, and proved that distinctly beneficial results can be gained by transplanting in the dead of night. He has transplanted large tracts without losing any of the trees, by the adoption of this method. Trees, he says, should not be moved while the buds are too tender, and the work should be done between 10 p. m. and 2 a. m. The roots should be covered with earth which has for several days been exposed to air and light. This should be settled by copious watering, and not by pressure of the feet. For the first two weeks after moving, the trunks and leaves of the trees should be thoroughly sprinkled.

"The Japanese varieties of plums continue to be largely planted over a wider range of country than ever before. Their popularity in the more important plum-growing sections, however, is undoubtedly on the wane. In western New York particularly they are now held in light esteem. The popularity of the Japanese varieties is due to the ease with which they grow, the earliness with which they come into bearing and their prolificacy. In the sections where the Domestic varieties succeed, however, the Japanese varieties compare unfavorably with them in the points of hardiness, longevity and quality of the fruit." So says F. A. Waugh, in a special report to the American Pomological Society.

HOW TO RUN AN INCUBATOR.

See that the incubator sets perfectly level, otherwise the egg-chamber will be warmer in one place than another. Use only the best oil and feed and trim the lamp every morning, no matter how long it might burn without doing this.

Every time the lamp is filled, clean the burner thoroughly by scraping the wick tube until it is bright inside and out. Keep the screen in the burner clean so air can enter from below.

Do not turn the eggs for three days from the beginning of the hatch, nor after the nineteenth day.

Open the egg-chamber only when turning the eggs. Take the eggs out to turn them and shut the egg chamber while they are out. Let the egg cool for from ten to thirty minutes, according to the weather, every day. Do not open the egg chamber after the chickens begin to plop the shell, even if some chick seems to be having a hard time to get out. A chick that cannot get out of the shell without help is not worth saving. If the chicks gasp and struggle do not bother them—it is good for them.

Leave chicks in the incubator from twenty-four to thirty-six hours after they are hatched; they do not need feeding for at least thirty-six hours after they come from the shell. Nature has provided for their sustenance during this time.

Keep the temperature as near 103 degrees as possible, but do not worry if it runs up to 105 degrees or as low as 90 for a short time. Watch the size of the lamp flame and keep it as nearly the size that will produce the proper temperature as possible. Use only the eggs that have strong fertility. No incubator will give a good hatch from weak eggs.

BEST WAY TO SOW OATS.

Many farmers are indifferent to the best methods of seeding their oat fields. The common practice is to use the end-gate broadcast sander in the stalk field, and disc the oats in with one or two operations, but it has been shown conclusively that this is not the best method. Modern practice commands the following:

Thoroughly disc the ground first, then seed, preferably with a low-down broadcast seeder, then disc once and harrow one or more times, according to the season and the lith of the land. In any case thorough preparation is indispensable. Discing before the seeder prepares the ground keeps the oats from rolling or bounding as they strike the earth. If the ground is discing twice after the oats are sown, the oats will not be at a uniform depth. If clover is to be sown, it should be sown after the discing and harrowing; in discing the ground after sowing the clover puts them too deeply into the ground. It is best to sow and disc the same day. To accomplish this, disc only what can be cared for in one day.

PUSH THE COLT ALWAYS.

At no time in a horse's life can you make a horse out of him faster than the first year. Give him anything he will eat, and all he will eat, and do not be afraid of overfeeding as long as he cleans his feed up each time. The mare must have a grain ration. If the pasture is good and she is a good milker and has no work to do, perhaps once a day is often enough to feed her, but if she has work on the farm give her extra feed and care; and do not entertain the mistaken idea that in order to raise a good colt the mother must run idle all summer.

When the weather gets hot and the flies trouble some, put the mare and colt in a darkened stall during the day, away from the flies and hot sun; feed them there, and at night turn them out. If the pasture gets short give them some green fodder and fresh clover hay.

When weaning time comes the colt that cared for will not have to be weaned in the usual sense of that term. He will know how to eat grain and hay, and will be able to get along and thrive without his mother in two or three days after she leaves him permanently. The first winter of the colt's life give him extra care; continue the summer feed and increase it; do not let him lack for anything. If this treatment is kept up without a pause, at two years old you will have a big, plump, well-developed colt that is able to go to work and earn his own feed.—A. C. Anderson.

Keep the cockerels in a separate pen (if you want to begin saving eggs for hatching). They are not needed during the winter. In fact, they do harm and are a nuisance. When you want fertile eggs put one cock with every twelve hens and shut him up every other

HOG COTS

According to W. Dietrich, of the Illinois Station, properly located and constructed hog houses or shelters are essential to success in swine husbandry in all regions with a cold or variable climate. The best location for a hog house is one that is well drained and well lighted and will permit access to pasture, to good shade, and to a stream of running water that is free from disease germs, where also there are opportunities for making wallows in clean mud.

The two general classes of hog houses most in use are individual houses or hog cots and large houses with individual pens, and of each class there is a great variety of construction, depending upon individual needs and conditions. It is the purpose of



Fig. 1.—Hog cot with upright walls and shed roof, set up.

this article to summarize only information regarding the construction of individual houses or hog cots as given in recent station publications.

Mr. Dietrich says on this subject: Individual hog houses, or cots, as they are sometimes called, are built in many different ways. Some are built with four upright walls and a shed

roof, each of which (the walls and roof), being a separate piece, can easily be taken down and replaced, making the moving of these small houses or cots an easy matter. Others are built with two sides sloping toward the top so as to form a roof. These are built on skids, and when necessary can be moved by being drawn by a horse. They are built in several different styles: some have a window in the front end and above the window, while all may have a small door in the rear end near the apex for ventilating purposes. They are also built in different sizes.

DEVICE FOR WATERING HOGS.

Recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

The device used for watering hogs is exceptionally well adapted to the purpose in the absence of a natural water supply. In fact, it is perhaps more desirable than ponds or even running streams on the score of cleanliness and decreased liability to infectious diseases. A sled large enough to hold an ordinary barrel is covered with a heavy water-tight floor and boarded up water-tight four inches around the edges. The barrel is provided with a large bung or wooden stopper in the upper head, in order that it may readily be filled with water. A half-inch hole is bored in the side of the barrel about three inches from the bottom (i. e., the lower hole being stopped, the barrel is filled with water. The large bung is then inserted air-tight. The sled is now drawn to the field near the shelter

houses, and the small stopper is removed. The water runs out filling the shallow box forming the top of the sled to the level of the small opening in the barrel. The hogs may drink at any corner of the box. As the water is consumed, more runs out. Two such barrels are placed in each enclosure, filled once or twice a day or as often as they become empty.

New barrels are frequently not air-tight. To remedy this defect, when the openings which admit the air are not plainly visible, the barrels are given a good coat of paint. This usually stops all small crevices. If a single coat of paint does not accomplish the desired result, another is added, and so on until the barrel holds water and excludes air.—From U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmer's Bulletin No. 272, by W. J. Spillman, December 15, 1906.

If the hen house is up off the ground, and you neglected to bank it before the ground froze, tack up a few old boards and pile any kind of old corn straw or refuse from the barn against it. Manage to keep the hens as comfortable as possible.—Mrs. Mary Taylor.

Improve Hog Cot Used at Michigan Experiment Station.

Figure 2 represents a form of cot recently designed and constructed and now in use in the hog lots at the Michigan Experiment Station. It is 6x8 feet at the foundation, with the sides raised perpendicularly three feet before receiving the half inch roof boards. The center boards on the sides are hinged so they can be swung open in hot weather. The opening thus made is covered with strong woven wire, clamped above and below between inch boards. The inner clamp board projects an inch beyond the outer ones, thus breaking the joints and preventing any draft when the openings are closed. The two ridge boards are also hinged so that they can be opened during hot weather. These openings permit a free circulation of air, which not only lowers the temperature, but greatly relieves the oppression of the pigs seeking shelter. These openings close down tightly, leaving warm quarters during the coldest weather. The cot proper are supported on skids to which they are not attached, being held in place by the blocking of the ties across both ends. A two-inch bottom is used or not as desired. This flooring is cut in lengths to fit crosswise and rest on the skids, which are wider than the skids. This form of cot is not feasible for the farrowing sow without the addition of a railing around the perpendicular walls a few inches from the floor to prevent her from overlying her pigs. Probably the chief objection to this structure are the expense of material and cost of construction. It contains 160 feet stock lumber, sixty feet matched, twenty feet 4x6, twelve

feet 4x4, and forty-four feet 2x4, and requires two days' labor in construction.

SOME FACTS ABOUT HOGS.

If you want clean pork, feed clean food.

Filthiness and uncleanness in food tend toward disease.

A sow that does not prove a good mother should be discarded.

The boar should have abundant exercise and a continued variety of food.

One good service is all that is necessary to produce a complete litter of pigs.

There is no animal so easy to fatten when it has no exercise as the pig.

To maintain healthy and stock-getting power, a boar must have exercise.

All the good qualities belonging to the race cannot be found in any single breed.

If there is any coarseness in either side let it be with the sow rather than the boar.

A perfectly formed animal does not need a great amount of fat to make the best appearance.

With hogs one of the plainest indications that they have been crowded with feed when too young is the breaking down in the feet.

No single grain ration meets the entire wants of the young growing or fattening animal. In all cases and especially with pigs a good variety gives the best results.

Dust, cobs and other filth should not be allowed to accumulate on the feeding floors. Cleanliness in the feeding places will aid materially in maintaining health.

It is much better to have the pigs a little hungry and come to their feed with a sharp appetite than to have them lazy and indifferent about it.

If rich food is given the farrowing sow too soon and in too large quantities, it will cause the milk flow to be too rich and abundant.

Indolence in the healing power of wounds is always a sign of constitutional debility. Give a good tonic.

Too close and long-continued in-breeding tends to a rapid degeneration in nearly all instances.

The amount of food consumed by swine in comparison with other animals in proportion to weight is very great.

Young breeders in purchasing breeding stock should always give quality the preference before fancy points, when these can be had together all right, but quality should come first.

FEED YOUNG CALVES OFTEN.

I prefer to feed the young calf three times a day, as the stomach is too small to hold bulky feed, like skim-milk, enough to last all day. Clover hay and corn leaves can be placed where the calf can reach, and he will begin to eat and get a benefit quite young. The amount of feed can be increased as rapidly as the capabilities of the calf increase to consume and digest the feed. The main object is to fix and perpetuate the thrifty habit, which will follow the animal the whole length of his growing period from birth to market.—N. M. Culver.

RAYNER GRILLS THE PRESIDENT IN SPEECH

Marylander Cites Senate to Many Instances of Usurpation.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Disclaiming any intention of "assailing" President Roosevelt, and professing for him profound personal esteem, Senator Rayner, of Maryland, today addressed the senate at considerable length in critical review of what he termed the president's usurpation of governmental functions not conferred on him by the constitution.

He first alluded to the recent speech of Secretary Root in which was described the gradual enlargement of federal power at the expense of the states. "I regard this doctrine," said Mr. Rayner, "thus announced, adhered to and emphasized as a most dangerous and insidious attack on the institutions of the country." He said that because these doctrines were being constantly illustrated in the administration of the government, "they must be taken, as they were intended to be taken, as manifesting the purpose of the present administration to carry this new doctrine of constitutional construction into execution whenever the opportunity or emergency may arise for its exercise."

Before reviewing the specific actions of the president which met his criticism, Mr. Rayner remarked "The president is laboring under the honest impression that he is responsible to the country for the legislation of congress."

Santo Domingo Affair.

The first instance of "conflict" between the executive and legislative functions, Mr. Rayner said, was in the Santo Domingo affair, in which he said "the president has evidently made his own treaty." Without discussing whether the treaty was right, he said, "the charge that I make is that he has accomplished this in violation of the constitution. The treaty has been practically carried into effect without consulting the senate." The same means, he said, might be employed for the collection of debts from any Central and South American republic.

Mr. Rayner turned his attention to the judiciary, announcing his belief that this branch of the government ought to be entirely free from executive interference. "It is therefore my judgment," he added, "that the criticism by the president of his decision in the case known as the Meat Packers' case in the Illinois courts, was unequalled for an invasion of his judicial prerogatives."

Not Accountable to President.

"We cannot tolerate such intrusion on the rights of the courts," continued Mr. Rayner. "The courts are not responsible to any president of the United States for their judgments. A judge would have been perfectly justified if he had declined to submit in silence to a rebuke of the executive. He could well, with dignified and calm defiance, have proclaimed from the bench 'I am a sovereign here; you have no greater right to interfere with me than I have extrajudicially to denounce an act of yours as usurpation.'"

Mr. Rayner then pronounced his disapproval of the president for his "intrusion" upon the states, taking for example the note of the president to Governor Guinn, of Massachusetts, in which the court of the governor was commended in refusing to interfere in the carrying out of the death sentence against Charles L. Tucker. "I never knew a communication of this sort to be sent by a president to the governor of a state since the foundation of the republic," said Mr. Rayner, "and I deeply regret and deplore the occurrence. It would have been extremely good taste for Governor Guinn to have respectfully remitted this telegram to the president with a caution that he did not request the president's opinion in the case nor the sanction of his high station to the carrying out of the execution."

States Responsible to Nation.

While admitting that no technical violation of any provision of the constitution was involved, Mr. Rayner contended that it was a practical announcement that the acts of state officials were subject to the approval or disapproval of the federal government.

The turbulent times in the senate attendant on the passage of the railroad rate bill were next alluded to by Mr. Rayner. "The president came in to the game early," he began, and then added "We realize that no fight is thoroughly equipped upon this floor unless the president is in it. He longs for a fight as the heart panteth after the water brooks. It was a match to the finish between the senior senator from Rhode Island (Aldrich) and the president." The most wonderful exhibition of the president's power in congress, Mr. Rayner believed to have been at the time of legislation for the sea level canal. "It shows how the dominating spirit of the president can up his mind to legislate, and how in absolute defiance of the laws of nature he can produce a senatorial vacuum beneath the sweep of his mighty genius."

Schley Case Reviewed.

The Schley case was the next topic reviewed by Mr. Rayner, who went into the subject at considerable length, particularly with reference to the president's action in the matter. He predicted that the Schley case would yet be reopened just as a similar case had recently been in another land. "Admiral Schley shall be heard," he announced, "living or dead. His cause shall be heard. I have never known an injustice of this sort to have been done that the occasion did not arise to redress it."

The result of the president's construction of his prerogatives, Mr. Rayner said, had raised a new school of secessionists who had commenced to edit a revised edition of the constitution called "The unwritten constitution." The president is the prophet of this new creed. The Messiah of this strange hallucination. "But," he added, "one thing he has no right to do, and that

is to use the vast public patronage at his disposal to compel obedience to his views.

Compacts With the Speaker.
Another thing he has no right to do, and that is to make compacts with the speaker of the house or representatives or its committees to accomplish the legislation that he desires, or prevent legislation. And still another thing he has no right to do, and that is beyond his messages, in which he is given the right at any time to suggest any measure he may deem proper or necessary, to interfere with legislation and to force congress either to adopt his recommendations, or, if it rejects them, bring about a breach between the legislative and executive departments that is detrimental to the best interests of the country; that constitutes an assumption of dictatorial power which the people of this republic in the course of time will not submit to, I care not how great this achievement or how much it may conduce to their progress and welfare, what benefit, advantage, or prosperity we may derive from its accomplishment."

In concluding Mr. Rayner said: "I believe that if the democratic party would take up its battle cry the reserved rights of the states, and the inviolate constitutional distinction of the legislative, the judicial and the executive departments, that we could rally around the doctrine the intelligent suffrages of our countrymen."

Northern Indiana News and Gossip

Ice is being harvested from Blue lake at Chubbuck.

In Lagrange county last year there were 210 deaths, 601 births and 120 marriages.

John W. Caldwell, former superintendent of the Huntington schools, is dead at Minersville, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Royer, of Lagrange, have just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage.

Mrs. Caroline Morr, 67 years of age, died Wednesday at Auburn Junction after an extended illness from cancer.

Rev. Henry Stevens, of Kalamazoo college, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Garrettsville.

Dr. Lydia Copper, of Warsaw, sustained a severe scalp wound by a fall while skating on Center lake a few days ago.

The Auburn Savings, Loan and Trust company has been appointed administrator of the estate of the late George A. Bishop.

Smith & Tangeman, who have been managing the Grand opera house at Bluffton, have now purchased the house for \$18,500.

Congressman Gilhams has recommended Cash M. Graham for appointment as postmaster at South Whitley. He is the present incumbent.

A large barn on the farm of Wilbur Hill near Kendallville, was totally destroyed by fire Tuesday evening, entailing a loss of \$2,500. There was insurance to the amount of \$1,400.

Albert Young, 19 years of age, has been found guilty of forging the name of the Erie Stone company to a check for \$14 at Huntington. He was fined \$50 and sent to jail for sixty days.

The harvest of ice at South Whitley has been almost completed, all the ice houses in town having been filled with seven-inch ice from the river.

The Bluffton school board has decided to abandon the summer grade schools which have been conducted in that city for several years and the summer season will be given over entirely to vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Milo Lawrence, of Whitley county, together with their granddaughter, Isabel Lawrence, who accompanied them, were painfully bruised in a runaway accident Tuesday, but will recover.

James M. Watson, a demented horse trader in jail at Peru, attempted suicide with an unusual weapon. He tore the handle from a tin cup and with it gashed his throat in a frightful manner. Physicians say he cannot recover.

George W. Snyder, 73 years of age, residing at Browns' Corners, Huntington county, died Monday evening within a few minutes after he had been found in an unconscious condition upon the floor of a cow stable, where he had been stricken by apoplexy.

Intense excitement has been caused by the striking of rich coal veins on the Miller farm east of Mill Creek, in Laporte county. The land is now held at a fabulous value and experts have been called to make examinations. Coal in paying quantities has never been found in northern Indiana.

In the midst of a season of prayer during the revival services in progress at the Evangelical church in Berne Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Andrew Gottschalk, wife of a druggist at Berne, was stricken by paralysis. She had completed a prayer and in an effort to arise found that she was almost entirely helpless. It is believed the attack will prove fatal.

Miss Mandell Myers has commenced an action in the circuit court at Goshen against her father, John W. Myers, and her stepmother, Della Myers, in which she seeks to get possession of an 80-acre farm valued at \$10,000. Miss Myers asserts she was to receive a deed to the farm for caring for her mother in her last illness, and is now in the name of the father, who says his daughter is endeavoring to prevent her stepmother from gaining any interest in it. The suit will continue several days, there being an array of witnesses.

South Whitley citizens held a mass meeting Monday night and organized to aid the Winona and Port Wayne interurban line in building its road through Sidney, South Whitley and Land, a letter from President Sol C. Dickie indicating that this route was preferred by the company. R. J. Emerson was selected as chairman and A. L. Gheneham secretary, and the committee chosen to aid in the work was made up of the following gentlemen: John township, Allen county, Rob. Wolner, Roy Norris; Jefferson township, Whitley county, L. G. Glassley, A. L. Gheneham; Washington township, S. A. Slagle, T. A. Edwards; George Lee; Jackson township, Kosciusko county, including the rest of the distance to Warsaw, Orval Wiley and F. B. McE.

WHERE THEY USE AN ICE PICK IN SORTING THE MAILS

Why Fort Wayne Company Has Difficulty Reaching Alaskan Points.

Tribulations undreamed of in the mail service in this latitude confront the postmen in regions of the frozen north, and a big Fort Wayne concern has just learned that one reason why it has found it difficult to reach some Alaskan points is that at Fairbanks, Alaska, it is sometimes necessary to use an ice pick in sorting the mails.

The concern in question is the Dr. J. W. Kidd company, which has had occasional complaints from customers in Alaska concerning the slow arrival of shipments from the Fort Wayne house. This was explained today when the company received information to the effect that a big consignment of mail for Fairbanks had been shipped by the carrier on route who ended the trip carrying his burden in a lump shipment that requires an ice pick to separate. A clipping from the Fairbanks Daily Times says:

"A very solid and undistributable cask of mail from Circle reached here yesterday, but it will be of very little service until today and possibly then a difficult problem to decipher. The consignment has been put through the ice by the carrier on route. The 30 and 40 below atmosphere did the rest after the packages were extracted from the bulk. The packages are being thawed and the clerks at the postoffice hope to untangle the mess this afternoon."

PITTSBURG MOB MAKES ATTACK ON NEGRO IN STREET

Colored Man Who Assaulted Newsboy is Handled Roughly.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 31.—A mob of several hundred white men attacked C. A. Jackson, a negro, in one of the downtown streets at 7 o'clock last evening and after a hard battle, in which Jackson came near being lynched and in which several other negroes were injured, Jackson was locked up in the central police station on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Several women who were caught in the crush had to be taken to their homes suffering from nervous shock. The trouble originated when a newsboy asked the negro to buy a paper. Jackson shoved him roughly into the street. The boy threw a stone and struck Jackson on the head. The negro jumped to the street and began choking the boy.

The street was thronged with men who were waiting for street cars to go to their homes. In a moment several men caught the negro and began beating him. Someone cried "Lynch the nigger!" and hundreds of men and boys rushed upon Jackson.

Canes, stones, rolled-up newspapers and closed fists were the chief weapons used by the mob. Apparently every white man on Fifth avenue wanted to strike the negro.

Mob Cries "Lynch!" Backed up against a building, Jackson, trembling with fear, shielded his face with his hands while the crowd beat him and tore his clothes. About this time several other negroes took to the situation and endeavored to protect Jackson. Immediately there were cries of "Lynch them!" and "Kill the niggers!"

The mob then turned its attention to Jackson's negro protectors and soon there were several rough-and-tumble battles along Fifth avenue.

The mob, crying all the while "Kill all the negroes!" caught several other negroes and proceeded to bump their heads against the stone buildings.

Jackson, bleeding and his clothes almost torn off, was temporarily forgotten and he ran down Fifth avenue. Somebody cried, "The nigger is escaping!" and several hundred persons took up the chase. Down Fifth avenue to Liberty avenue, two blocks away, and then down Liberty avenue to Fifth street the chase continued, and every minute new members joined the crowd.

Policemen Save Jackson. Just below Fifth street Jackson ran into the arms of several policemen. The officers ran Jackson into an alley and attempted to hold back the crowd with their night sticks. They were

fast losing ground, however, when a large force of city firemen from a nearby engine house came to their aid. The police and firemen guarded the entrance to the alley until the patrol wagon loaded with officers responded to a riot call.

Within a few minutes the crowd was scattered by the free application of night sticks and Jackson was taken to the central police station.

The other negroes disappeared in the excitement following the flight of Jackson.

Sam Egolf, of North Manchester, reports that his grandfather, Henry Egolf, who lived to be 90 years of age, has thirteen grand-children now living, all of whom are past 70 years of age. They are all the direct descendants of Henry Egolf, deceased, and are as follows: Polly Anspaugh, Katie Miller, Mary Ann Gradeness, Katie Giff, Peter R. and Henry S. Egolf, of Thormore township, Whitley county; Daniel Hively, of Kosciusko county; Mahalia Torbell, of Columbia county; Katie Hyre, Washington township; John Egolf, Benton Harbor, Michigan; Mahalia Harshbarger, Jeremiah Egolf, of Chicago, and Sam Egolf, of North Manchester. There are several other grand-children living who will soon pass into the 70 class. The Egolfs are certainly a family of remarkable longevity.

PASS GOLDEN MILESTONE IN JOURNEY SINCE WEDDING DAY

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mommer, Jr., Were Married Fifty Years Ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mommer, Jr., very widely known and highly esteemed citizens of Fort Wayne, have reached the fiftieth milestone in the life journey which began with the wedding day, and quietly observed the golden anniversary of their marriage at their home on West Main street last Friday.

Mr. Mommer was formerly recorder of Allen county and was long engaged in business in Fort Wayne. He is yet in the full enjoyment of excellent health, though 74 years of age, and is very active. His wife, two years his senior, though not in robust health, is still able to receive her friends, enjoy life and to retain a lively interest in its affairs. The celebration of their silver wedding anniversary twenty-five years ago was a social event of much magnitude that is yet remembered with much pleasure by many friends of the pioneer couple.

Mr. Mommer was born in Pittsburgh, September 13, 1832, and grew to manhood in that city. He lived for a time at Canton, O., but came to Fort Wayne a few years prior to his marriage, and this city has since been his home. Since 1858 Mr. and Mrs. Mommer have lived in their present home at 615 West Main street. For twenty-one years he was employed as a clerk in the pioneer grocery house of Bernard Phillips, on Calhoun street north of Main. More than twenty-five years ago he was elected recorder of Allen county, serving eight years in this capacity. He was also a justice for a time in Judge Borden's court, and at the close of his term of office embarked in the shoe business on Calhoun street, continuing this until three years ago when he sold the business and retired. He is now serving as jury commissioner. Mr. Mommer is very active, and never a day passes but that he is down town greeting his old friends.

Mrs. Mommer prior to her marriage was Miss Mary Ann Fry, daughter of John Fry, and was born near Shamokin, Pa., April 1, 1830. She came to Fort Wayne with the family of an uncle, Jacob Fry, who was a pioneer tanner here, but later her father also removed to this city. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Mommer was celebrated at the Cathedral in Fort Wayne, February 1, 1857. Rev. Father Benoit, the famous missionary priest, officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Mommer are the parents of five children, all of whom are living in this city to participate in the gratification attendant upon the golden wedding anniversary of their parents. The children are the Misses Mary and Emma Mommer, Frank Mommer, connected with the Ringier shoe store; William J. Mommer, of the Kerr Murray works, and Dr. Benjamin H. Mommer, the well known dental surgeon. Countless friends of the aged couple have congratulated them upon arriving at the fiftieth year of wedded life and express the most cordial wishes for their continued health and happiness.

Struck and Choked Her. Lucile Fischer objects to being struck on general principles and in private and the burden of her complaint is that William Fischer castigated her in public.

The wedding took place Feb. 9, 1904, and the pact was broken Nov. 24, 1906. She asks to be restored to her maiden name of Biddick. Ninde Bros. are her attorneys.

Struck and Choked Her. Lucile Fischer objects to being struck on general principles and in private and the burden of her complaint is that William Fischer castigated her in public.

The wedding took place Feb. 9, 1904, and the pact was broken Nov. 24, 1906. She asks to be restored to her maiden name of Biddick. Ninde Bros. are her attorneys.

Struck and Choked Her. Lucile Fischer objects to being struck on general principles and in private and the burden of her complaint is that William Fischer castigated her in public.

The wedding took place Feb. 9, 1904, and the pact was broken Nov. 24, 1906. She asks to be restored to her maiden name of Biddick. Ninde Bros. are her attorneys.

WOMAN DIGS MONEY OUT OF CHAIR AND IS ARRESTED

Frank Wilkinson Accused of Having Taken Randall's Roll.

When Detective Charles Lenx told Mary Baumgart in her rooms above the Randall saloon on West Main street Thursday that he had been sent for that money Frank E. Wilkinson stole she thought he was on the square and after a short parley she went into an adjoining room.

The detective waited a few minutes and opened the door suddenly just in time to find her digging the roll from the springs of an upholstered chair. Then she proceeded to pretend she fainted and after she came out of it she was carted to police station and locked up for receiving stolen property.

Dave Randall got up Thursday morning after a stormy time Wednesday and found that his money had been taken from his safe. He called in a detective and Wilkinson, who is his bartender, was loud in the protestation that he had not seen the money. Frank was taken to police station and the detective went back and worked his clever game on the woman.

She is the divorced wife of Max Baumgart, who formerly conducted a bakery on South Broadway, and she had with her two daughters, who were placed in the care of Humane Officer Schlaudroff. The woman admitted that she had been on very intimate terms with Wilkinson, and was greatly grieved about the whole affair until she was told she was regarded in the eye of the law as equally guilty.

The roll contained \$90 and Wilkinson had \$6 more in his pockets. He is the same man used as a witness for Randall when the former was arraigned Thursday for violating the 11 o'clock closing law and very kindly gave his employer the \$6 to help pay his fine. Randall told the police that there was about \$200 in his safe.

The humane officer will look into the matter as the police investigation developed the fact that the girls have been permitted to take a vote on the question the law legalizing the death penalty for murder would be stricken from the statutes. The plan that Judge Mock proposes is to let the people of Indiana take a vote on the question by offering an amendment to the constitution. The amendment will be to simply strike out the capital punishment clause and fix matters that such penalty cannot be made legal in Indiana.

To circumvent the provisions of the franchise which prevents the operation of freight cars on the streets of Richmond, the traction company is transporting freight through the town on drays, reloading it on cars again at the western edge of the city.

QUARTET OF MISTREATED WIVES ASK COURTS FOR FREEDOM

Tidal Wave of Divorces is Still Raging in Allen County.

The tidal wave of divorces that started early in the week in the local courts was augmented today by the applications of Catherine Pooley, Doris Marie Graper, Lucile Fischer and Emma B. Henning, who want freedom from the matrimonial bonds that exist between them and Joseph J. Pooley, William Frederick Graper, William Fischer and Fred Henning.

Mrs. Pooley says she is now residing at the home of her parents in Washington township and among other charges against her husband says that from the time they were married in May, 1902, until their separation, Oct. 18, 1906, he never bought her any clothing except from junk dealers.

She also says he has threatened to kill her and her children, has called her bad names and has been guilty of violations of his marriage vows. She is represented by Enrick & Enrick.

Mean and Morose. Doris Marie and William Frederick Graper were in the city court not long ago and after evidence had been heard Judge Skelton told them to go home and forget their troubles. She said at the time she was afraid of him and was in doubt as to whether or not she would be guided by the advice. Today she brought suit.

She says that he has threatened to kill her and her children, has called her bad names and has been guilty of violations of his marriage vows. She is represented by Enrick & Enrick.

Mean and Morose. Doris Marie and William Frederick Graper were in the city court not long ago and after evidence had been heard Judge Skelton told them to go home and forget their troubles. She said at the time she was afraid of him and was in doubt as to whether or not she would be guided by the advice. Today she brought suit.

She says that he has threatened to kill her and her children, has called her bad names and has been guilty of violations of his marriage vows. She is represented by Enrick & Enrick.

Mean and Morose. Doris Marie and William Frederick Graper were in the city court not long ago and after evidence had been heard Judge Skelton told them to go home and forget their troubles. She said at the time she was afraid of him and was in doubt as to whether or not she would be guided by the advice. Today she brought suit.

She says that he has threatened to kill her and her children, has called her bad names and has been guilty of violations of his marriage vows. She is represented by Enrick & Enrick.

Mean and Morose. Doris Marie and William Frederick Graper were in the city court not long ago and after evidence had been heard Judge Skelton told them to go home and forget their troubles. She said at the time she was afraid of him and was in doubt as to whether or not she would be guided by the advice. Today she brought suit.

She says that he has threatened to kill her and her children, has called her bad names and has been guilty of violations of his marriage vows. She is represented by Enrick & Enrick.

Mean and Morose. Doris Marie and William Frederick Graper were in the city court not long ago and after evidence had been heard Judge Skelton told them to go home and forget their troubles. She said at the time she was afraid of him and was in doubt as to whether or not she would be guided by the advice. Today she brought suit.

She says that he has threatened to kill her and her children, has called her bad names and has been guilty of violations of his marriage vows. She is represented by Enrick & Enrick.

Mean and Morose. Doris Marie and William Frederick Graper were in the city court not long ago and after evidence had been heard Judge Skelton told them to go home and forget their troubles. She said at the time she was afraid of him and was in doubt as to whether or not she would be guided by the advice. Today she brought suit.

She says that he has threatened to kill her and her children, has called her bad names and has been guilty of violations of his marriage vows. She is represented by Enrick & Enrick.

Mean and Morose. Doris Marie and William Frederick Graper were in the city court not long ago and after evidence had been heard Judge Skelton told them to go home and forget their troubles. She said at the time she was afraid of him and was in doubt as to whether or not she would be guided by the advice. Today she brought suit.

She says that he has threatened to kill her and her children, has called her bad names and has been guilty of violations of his marriage vows. She is represented by Enrick & Enrick.

Mean and Morose. Doris Marie and William Frederick Graper were in the city court not long ago and after evidence had been heard Judge Skelton told them to go home and forget their troubles. She said at the time she was afraid of him and was in doubt as to whether or not she would be guided by the advice. Today she brought suit.

She says that he has threatened to kill her and her children, has called her bad names and has been guilty of violations of his marriage vows. She is represented by Enrick & Enrick.

Mean and Morose. Doris Marie and William Frederick Graper were in the city court not long ago and after evidence had been heard Judge Skelton told them to go home and forget their troubles. She said at the time she was afraid of him and was in doubt as to whether or not she would be guided by the advice. Today she brought suit.

She says that he has threatened to kill her and her children, has called her bad names and has been guilty of violations of his marriage vows. She is represented by Enrick & Enrick.

Mean and Morose. Doris Marie and William Frederick Graper were in the city court not long ago and after evidence had been heard Judge Skelton told them to go home and forget their troubles. She said at the time she was afraid of him and was in doubt as to whether or not she would be guided by the advice. Today she brought suit.

She says that he has threatened to kill her and her children, has called her bad names and has been guilty of violations of his marriage vows. She is represented by Enrick & Enrick.

Mean and Morose. Doris Marie and William Frederick Graper were in the city court not long ago and after evidence had been heard Judge Skelton told them to go home and forget their troubles. She said at the time she was afraid of him and was in doubt as to whether or not she would be guided by the advice. Today she brought suit.

She says that he has threatened to kill her and her children, has called her bad names and has been guilty of violations of his marriage vows. She is represented by Enrick & Enrick.

Mean and Morose. Doris Marie and William Frederick Graper were in the city court not long ago and after evidence had been heard Judge Skelton told them to go home and forget their troubles. She said at the time she was afraid of him and was in doubt as to whether or not she would be guided by the advice. Today she brought suit.

She says that he has threatened to kill her and her children, has called her bad names and has been guilty of violations of his marriage vows. She is represented by Enrick & Enrick.

Mean and Morose. Doris Marie and William Frederick Graper were in the city court not long ago and after evidence had been heard Judge Skelton told them to go home and forget their troubles. She said at the time she was afraid of him and was in doubt as to whether or not she would be guided by the advice. Today she brought suit.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

PROHIBITION'S PROGRESS.

A World Glimpse of the Battle That is Being Waged.

The growth of temperance sentiment the world round is remarkable. In the United Kingdom the victory at the polls at the last general election was so sweeping that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has promised on behalf of the government to introduce a great measure of temperance reform during the session of 1907.

Throughout Canada an increasing warfare against the drink traffic is continually in progress, and Prince Edwards Island is now under complete prohibition. This is the first British colony to come into line with Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, and the other prohibition areas in the United States.

In each of the other provinces of Canada steady progress is continually reported, while in the United States it is stated that over 30,000,000 of people are now living in cities, towns and districts where there is no legal sale of alcoholic liquors.

On the continent of Europe the movement is always on the side of progress; this is most notable in Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. But in Germany, Switzerland and Finland the cause has obtained a strong hold, and in the near future cheering reports may be expected.

In New Zealand the people have declared by a majority of 16,931 for the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic, the votes being: For prohibition, 189,364; against, 182,433. In every part of the great commonwealth of Australia progress of a substantial character is also reported.

MINES OR SALOONS. Coal Operators Say That the Latter Work ill to Mine Workers.

A dispatch from Somerset, Pa., says: "The great coal companies of Western Pennsylvania some time ago announced that they intended to crush out the saloons in the bituminous districts under their control."

There are four of the largest coal companies engaged in this movement. Their mining property covers several counties and they give employment to 50,000 men. They have already begun operations by filing a remonstrance against the granting of a wholesale liquor license, and in their statements to the court they say:

"Such a license injuriously affects the rights of property holders in that borough, and does irreparable damage to the coal companies, in that when the miners receive their pay, the hauling of large quantities of intoxicants from house to house by wholesale dealers causes the miners to become drunken and remain idle for long periods of time."

All that is here said in relation to the injurious influence of liquor selling upon mining industries is true of every legitimate business activity. Anywhere and everywhere that the liquor selling saloon exists it preys like a parasite upon every phase of business prosperity. Every dollar spent in the saloon is diverted from the channels of legitimate trade and tends to produce idleness and vagrancy, which are hindrances to every feature of business activity and are, and bring, measureless burdens upon the people.—Pioneer.

CIGARETTES AND BEER. Why They Do More Harm Than Cigars and Whisky.

Cigarettes do more harm than cigars for the same reason that beer does more harm than whisky. One cigarette will not do as much harm as one cigar, and one glass of beer will not do as much harm to a person as one glass of whisky. But because cigarettes are milder than strong tobacco, a boy or man, instead of smoking one and stopping, continues to smoke until a whole box is gone and, then gets another box and keeps on smoking.

Because beer is comparatively so much milder than whisky, says the National Advocate, the beer drinker does not stop at one glass, but often drinks many glasses in a single day, and so the best physicians say beer drinking is doing our country more harm than whisky drinking.

How the Saloons Pay. Mark Twain says a man bought a hog for \$1.50 and fed it \$40 worth of corn, and then sold the hog for \$9. He lost money on the corn but made \$7.50 on the hog. This illustrates how the saloons, which cause most of the crime, pauperism and insanity of the country, are increasing the taxes very heavily, but the taxpayers are getting some money from the license fees.

A Stand for Temperance. The government of Honduras has awakened to the evils of the liquor traffic. The importation of whisky and rum in barrels, casks or demijohns has been prohibited.

Cigarette Smokers Barred. Many leading railroads of the country will not employ a cigarette smoker.—Statement by a Railroad Official.

FOUR MILLIONS ARE STARVING IN CHINA

Reports from the Famine Stricken Provinces are Most Harrowing.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The appalling conditions in China as the result of the famine, as told in Chinese newspapers and other mail advices reaching the state department, coupled with the warning given by Consul General Rogers, of the possible effects of the outbreaks which daily are occurring in the famine districts, have attracted the attention of the government authorities and developments will be closely watched.

One of the greatest dangers which the relief workers confront is an epidemic. In the great concentration camps which have been formed by refugees, who have fled from the stricken districts to the south by tens of thousands, the people live, some of them only partially clothed, others entirely naked in mud huts held together by matting. Medical supplies and skill are badly needed in these self formed camps, as well as food and clothing.

Task is Beyond Officials.

The native officials and authorities are doing their utmost to control the situation, but the task is now far beyond them and outside aid is badly needed. Relief committees have been formed in various centers, composed of high native officials and foreigners. Everything possible is being done, but the task appears so gigantic that most serious conditions will result before any headway is made. The government has opened public relief works where men can secure employment. The grand canal is being deepened at Hanchow; the work on the improvement being started merely to give employment to some of the starving. Estimates have been made of the cost of feeding each starving person and the total amount will reach close to \$20,000 daily. This estimate is based on a calculation that four million people are actually starving.

Incidents are Revolting.

Some of the incidents of the famine related in the Chinese press are most revolting. A story is told of one family—the mother and father and two children. The mother left home on a search of food. While she was away the father, despairing of aid, threw both children into the river. The mother returned and learning what happened threw herself in the river and drowned. The grief stricken father followed and thus the whole family perished.

The government is selling grain and salt where it can. In some instances the public selling places had to be closed because of the great rush of natives to buy. In Hanchow in December three or four women were crushed to death in the mad rush for food. The price of vegetables has doubled and coal and coke costs more than ever before.

FOREIGNERS PAY FINES RATHER THAN SAW UP WOOD

Eleven Days of Laboring Proved Distasteful to Two Prisoners.

Probably the English saw which says "saw wood and saw nothing" has not been translated into the language most in vogue in Turkey, Greece or wherever Bill Kirtley and Gust Boppus first began to pull off their vocal stunts, but at any rate when the two worthies were led yesterday to the county wood pile and told that the daily routine at the institution in which they were guests embraced the reduction of cord wood to stove sizes they bucked.

The "buck" and evident unwillingness to get on illiterate terms with the saw "buck" cost each of them eleven "bucks" in settlement of fines imposed upon them in the city court Monday, Jan. 28. The operation of covering themselves from eleven of Uncle Sam's big juicy dollars was a hard one but the blood of their forefathers rebelled at the thought of real work and they dug down in their garments and produced.

Kirtley and Boppus embarked in mercantile life with a lurch wagon of a size designated in the Indiana statutes as an obstruction when placed on a public thoroughfare. They purchased a quantity of succulent young veiner wurst, some sausage that would probably have been outlawed under the pure food bill, a few onions and some huns that had not been improved by the handings of a pair of foreigners who regard soap as a luxury and washing as a curialment of the freedom they sought when they left the homes of their youth and proceeded to do business around the transfer corner.

They wouldn't move when the police told them to and persistence in their refusal earned each of them a fine of a dollar and costs. Both protested that they had no money and would be compelled to go to jail and they did go. They would probably have remained the entire time for which they were ticketed had they been permitted to do so in illness, but this was not part of the program so they liquidated and secured their freedom.

Capt. S. N. Markley, of Columbia City, has submitted to an operation for the amputation of one of his fingers which was severely burned by an electric current some weeks ago. The mishap occurred in the basement of Capt. Markley's residence when he came in contact with the electric lighting wires, but the reason for the heavily charged wire has never been explained.

HOUSE KILLS MOON'S TRACK ELEVATION MEASURE

Proposed Law to Make Railroads Bear All Cost is Postponed.

(Special to The Sentinel.) Indianapolis, Jan. 30.—Indiana cities which have been hoping for track elevation with the total cost of the improvement placed upon the railroad companies are in all probability due for a long wait.

The idea was given a killing frost in the legislature today when the bill by Representative Moon, of St. Joseph county, empowering city councils to order elevation of railroad tracks at the expense of the railroad companies was reported for indefinite postponement by the railroad committee of the house.

The South Bend member had framed the bill after a conference with officials from a number of other Indiana cities, and it was sweeping in its provisions. The measure had the active endorsement of many city officials, including Mayor Hoser, of Fort Wayne, but there was never a serious belief here that the proposed law had any chance of enactment. Mayor Hoser and City Attorney Guy Colerick, of Fort Wayne, have been earnest in their support of the measure, and were here today on that mission.

FAVOR JUNE DATE FOR STATE GRAND ARMY MEETING

Local Committee Prepares to Organize for Big Encampment.

The second week in June is most highly in favor among Fort Wayne veterans for the state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is to be held in this city this year. The selection of a date is left in a measure to the city which is to entertain the meeting, and the local organizations favor a four days' meeting not earlier than the third week in May nor later than the third week in June. This recommendation will be at once transmitted to Department Commander Brown and Judge S. M. Hensch, who is a member of the state council, will urge the selection of the second week in June.

This was determined at a meeting of the general committee from St. Louis and Lawrence-Wayne posts held at the Commercial club rooms Monday evening, together with representatives of other military organizations in the city who will give the Grand Army veterans all the assistance possible in the entertainment of their visitors. Judge B. W. Skelton presided at the meeting of the joint committee, and under instructions from the body he appointed two committees of five members each to wait upon the Commercial club and the city council and urge the selection of a committee of thirty members each to co-operate with the G. A. R. committees in preparation for the encampment. The committees named by Judge Skelton were:

Commercial club committee—Judge S. M. Hensch, Commander W. A. Kolsey, of the Lawton-Wayne post; A. T. Lukens, W. F. Celler and A. R. Walter.

City administration committee—Dennis Monahan, Clyde Grand, James Liggett, Commander William Engle, of the St. Louis B. Bass post, and J. W. Vordermark.

The next meeting will be held Monday evening, February 18, when a permanent organization will be organized and various sub-committees appointed.

BRUTAL JAILOR WAS ASSASSINATED BY YOUTH

Superintendent of Political Prison at St. Petersburg Slain.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—M. Guidema, governor of the political prison on Vasilostreff, a suburb of this city was shot today and died almost immediately. The shooting took place on the main street of the island.

The assassin, who was a youth of 18, dressed as a workman, emerged from a tea house as M. Guidema was passing on his way home and shot him twice in the stomach. The youth also shot and mortally wounded a prison warden who accompanied M. Guidema and who pursued the assassin. The latter disappeared and the police have been unable to find any trace of him, owing to the fact that the population of the island generally sympathized with the revolutionists.

Guidema was sentenced to death by the local group of terrorists for the merciless use of the lash in suppressing the "hunger strike" which the prisoners on Basil Island declared a fortnight ago as a protest against the killing by a guard of a prisoner who was leaning out of a window. Guidema caused the prisoners to be flogged in order to force them to eat.

T. J. Warner has planned a new addition to Angola consisting of twenty-one lots.

BOWSER QUILTS CIGARS

Stops Smoking Just to Prove to Friends He Could Do So.

REFORM DOES NOT LAST LONG

Resumes Acquaintance With the Weed Before One Day Had Passed—Gets Into a Passion and Tries to Kill the Cat For Grinning at Him.

(Copyright, 1906, by P. C. Eastment.) The Bowser family had finished dinner and been seated in the family room for half an hour, he with his newspaper and she with her book, when he uttered a chuckle and queried:

"Mrs. Bowser, do you observe anything unusual this evening?"

"No, I hadn't. What is it?" she replied.

"You haven't missed anything?"

"I can't say that I have. The cat is here, as usual, and the clock hasn't stopped."

"You are not a very observing person. What do I invariably do before sitting down to read the paper?"

"Ah! You are not smoking. You can't be out of cigars?"

"There are two or three boxes around, I believe."

"Is it a bet?"

"Mrs. Bowser, man is essentially a creature of habit. If he limped for a month he would get into the habit of it. Smoking, drinking, chewing and such things are simply habits. Any sort of man can acquire them, but it takes a



HERE WERE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CIGARS ON THE FENCE.

man of stamina to break off, even though he will tell you that his health is imperiled by continuing on. I have been smoking for twenty years. It hasn't done me any hurt or any good. At any time during those twenty years I could have broken off had it been necessary. I have always felt a supreme contempt for the poor fish worms that felt they couldn't."

"But have you at length decided to stop smoking?" she asked.

"For one solid year."

"But why, if it was not hurting you?"

Why He Stopped.

"Well, Green came into the office this afternoon on some business. He is a great smoker. I hadn't seen him for three months, and I was amazed to find him a total wreck. Smoking has done it. When I asked why he didn't give it up, he frankly replied that he couldn't. He was also frank enough to say that he didn't believe I could. Two or three others agreed with him, and I finally got a little put out and told them that I would stop for a year. Yes, stop it is. Not another puff for twelve long months."

"Do you think you can do it?" asked Mrs. Bowser in doubtful tones.

"Do I think so? I know so. Have you seen any of the nobby pambly about me? When I said I would do a thing, haven't I always done it? I've been in the habit of smoking at least ten cigars per day, but I'll knock it sky high and never wink over it."

"It will be something almost heroic if you can. Will the extra money that you save come to me?"

"Every cent of it. You can figure on about \$4 a week increase in your pin money. Understand, however, I'm not giving up this habit because smoking hurts me or to save the money. It's just to show the world that I've got the necessary backbone."

"I see. What are you chewing?"

"Just a little bit of licorice root. It isn't because I want to smoke, but I happened to pick it up, you know. By the by, I've got to run around to the drug store and get a corn plaster."

Mr. Bowser left the house, but he didn't go to the drug store. He went to the grocery instead, and he purchased cloves, cinnamon, cardamom seeds and two or three other things. He kept his mouth full on the way home, but had hardly entered the house when the vision of an eminent citizen smoking a cigar while he read the evening paper rose up before him, and he uttered a groan without realizing it.

"Is it cold?" innocently asked Mrs. Bowser.

Thought it Cold.

"Cold? What the devil would I be doing with a case of cold? I never had it in my life."

He sat down and picked up the paper and read for five minutes.

Then he entered the library and looked to see if the dictionary was in its usual place.

It was, and he returned and sat down and slyly stuffed four or five cloves into his mouth. The cat looked at him in a sarcastic way, and he made a mental note of it.

That cat should suffer for his presumption.

E. F. SITES, D. D. S. —DENTIST—

112 W. Wayne St., 4 doors west of Calhoun, near Sentinel office.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

"Do cloves kill the desire to smoke?"

asked Mrs. Bowser.

"Of course not, but I have no desire to kill. I don't believe I could smoke a cigar if I tried."

He then arose and walked down the hall to the bathroom to see if his hat was there.

It was, and he wandered back and looked out of one of the rear windows and swallowed the cloves and substituted some orange peel. Mrs. Bowser was immersed in her book and paid no heed, but he turned to find the cat looking at him with a grin on his face.

"By thunder, I'll break your neck for that!" he exclaimed.

"Why, what do you mean?" asked Mrs. Bowser as she whirled around.

Becomes Uneasy.

"Oh, I was just thinking of something and spoke my thoughts. I believe I will walk down to the corner and see if that house with the bay windows is for rent yet."

"What do you care whether it is or not? You don't want to rent a house."

"I might want to sell it to some one who was looking for a house, you know."

Mr. Bowser went.

The house on the corner was still for rent.

On the way down he felt an aching void.

On the way back he felt two of 'em.

A pedestrian who was smoking a good cigar passed him, and he leaned up against a shade tree and swore.

As he stood at his gate he remembered how good the taste of a cigar was on the hard platform of a street car in the morning, and he licked himself three times before going into the house.

He devoted five minutes more to the paper and then said he guessed he'd go downstairs and see if the furnace was all right.

He found the furnace in the same old spot, and it looked as natural as an old hat. The water pipes were also all right; also the walls.

"If you are going to find it too hard to stop smoking I'd give up the idea," observed Mrs. Bowser as she came upstairs.

"Who's finding it hard to stop?" he demanded, with considerable heat. "I haven't the slightest desire to smoke. If the president offered me a dollar cigar I wouldn't touch it."

"Well, that's certainly heroic in you. The people around here won't believe you have so much stamina."

Had Mouth Full of Cinnamon.

Mr. Bowser had a mouth full of cinnamon and didn't reply. He went upstairs instead. He went up to see if all the bedrooms were in their usual places.

They were, and he came down again and forced himself to sit down for five minutes. Then he got up to go down the hall and see if any one had stolen the front door off its hinges. Mrs. Bowser heard him sighing and groaning, and when he wandered back she said:

"I'm tired tonight and want to go to bed early. You can sit up as long as you want to."

The cat grinned and chuckled at the words, but Mrs. Bowser was hardly upstairs when that feline was dying for his life. He got away by a narrow margin, and then Mr. Bowser rushed down to the dining room, where he knew he had left a big black cigar that morning, and, lighting it with trembling hand, he made a sneak for the back yard. The moon rode high, and there were the usual number of cats on the fence, but he minded them not. He simply sucked and puffed and went "Yum, yum," down in his stomach and said to himself:

"How on earth I was ever such a fool as to tell Mrs. Bowser that I was going to stop smoking I can't understand. Stop! Why, I'll smoke three times as many as I ever did before, and if she asks about that increased pin money I'll tell her she's the most grasping and extravagant woman in America!"

M. QUAD.

In Flood Time.

They used to tell the story of a philosophical farmer on the Ohio river whose house and barn were mortgaged up to the eaves. And when one day, standing on a safe eminence, he saw the flood sweeping them away he shook his head, heaved a sigh of relief and calmly observed, "There goes my floating indebtedness!"—Woman's Home Companion.

Still Harder.

"Senator, I presume it requires a good bit of practice to make a speech and have every sentence in it say something, doesn't it?"

"It does," replied Senator Badger, "but it requires more to be able to talk for an hour and say nothing."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

His Query.

The Eldest Hope—Who's that, ma? The Fond Mamma—"Ush, 'Ornce, that's the gentleman that married me. The Eldest Hope—Then, if that's the gentleman who married you, wot's yo doing in our house?—Sketch.



Osborn Prah, a machinist at Elkhart, is under arrest on a charge of having dashed hot coffee in the face of his young wife, marring her beautiful features for life. Jealousy is said to have been the inciting cause for the inhuman act. Prah's hearing has been postponed until the injured wife is able to appear against her husband.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR WAS IMPALED

Sensational Attack Made by Senator Carter on Cabinet Member.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Severe criticism of Secretary Hitchcock was made in the senate today by Senator Carter, of Montana. The criticism was based on the order of the secretary of last December, which prohibits the issuance of a patent to land under any of the land laws until after examination on the ground by a special agent. Senator Carter some time ago presented a resolution which denies the right of any executive officer to prevent the granting of a patent when the law under which it is claimed has been carried out.

Mr. Carter began by asserting that the order referred to expressed the final estimate of the secretary as to the truth and veracity, the honor and integrity and the good faith of all settlers on the public domain of the United States. "It likewise arraigns," he added, "all other persons seeking title to public land under existing law."

Is Without Precedent.

"The order is without precedent in the history of the government. It is without parallel in the history of any government, save as applied to provinces, classes or individuals suspected of treasonable designs. It is the culmination of a policy unwarranted in fact and founded only on baseless suspicion. The public records demonstrate that the order is not only needless but harsh, cruel and oppressive."

"For the last six years sensational reports of evil doings in the public lands states have been emanating from the interior department from day to day, so sweeping in their scope as to create the impression in other sections that the entire western population is and has been engaged in a veritable saturnalia of criminal conspiracy, fraud and perjury, over the whole broad surface of the public domain. Since 1901, millions of interviews and hysterical proclamations have passed from the interior department to the public press, reflecting upon all those seeking title to public lands. The words 'graffers,' 'land grabbers,' 'conspirators,' 'looters of the public domain,' and like terms have become a part of the vernacular of the secretary's office in referring to public land entrymen of all kinds. The routine work of the land service has been played in quest of items for publication, reflecting on individuals and communities."

Exploitation of Scandal.

"The slightest irregularity, savoring of scandal or possible sensations has been diligently exploited before, during and after investigation. Every one was indicted and no acquittals were ever recorded in these scandalous reports. The exploitation of evil reports has been a conspicuous feature of the present secretary's administration."

"Fraud has been constantly and vociferously shouted from the house-tops. Every item or incident colorable by suspicion into sensational appearance has been given wings. Ordinary occurrences have been magnified into the semblance of great events. On the assumption that our settlers are land thieves in the main, the most odious, oppressive and exasperating treatment has been meted out to them in numerous cases for the last five or six years. Residents of the public land states no longer enjoy the presumption of innocence, but rather face the presumption of guilt. They are charged with conspiring to despoil their own states, to limit their future possibilities by operating their government in the interest of grasping speculators. No exceptions are made by the order of Dec. 18."

A Striking Parallel.

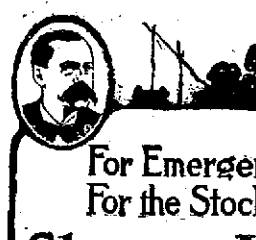
"Should some morbid, morose delinquent pay nightly visits to the dens of vice and make morning calls at the police courts in all your splendid eastern cities, and then announce to the world from day to day with loud acclaim that crime and moral leprosy overwhelmed you all, he could, at his pitiable best, play in your field the part the secretary of the interior has played as regards the people of the public land states. Unchecked by contradiction, emboldened by non-resistance from the west, and unnumbered applause from other quarters, the secretary finally violated the legal rights and assailed the veracity and integrity of hundreds of thousands of entrymen on the public domain by and through the brief order complained of."

"Excluding the timbered areas of the northwest, the people of every locality in the country concerned well knew that as to their locality the off repeated charges of the secretary were unfounded to any justifiable extent; but they supposed, being in possession of the public records, that that official knew of flagrant violations of the law in other sections. If frauds were being perpetrated in the acquisition of public land, the settlers of every locality in the west desired them stopped and the perpetrators punished. As to their several neighborhoods, residents generally knew the charges were wrong, whereas all the people outside of the public land states believed the charges were well founded, and so believing applauded the secretary as engaged in a righteous crusade against crime."

Scores Hitchcock.

"The fact that every fraudulent transaction complained of was initiated and consummated under the administration of the present secretary was not given publicly. Few have stopped to consider the slender basis of the charges made in denouncing against fifteen millions of people inhabiting fourteen states and three territories."

"Notwithstanding the expenditure of an excessive amount of money by the present secretary, the truth remains to be told that the percentage of fraudulent public land entries for the last eight years, disclosed by investigation, bears about the same annual proportion to the whole number of entries as obtained during each of the preceding forty years. It remains to be shown by the records that the



For Emergencies at Home For the Stock on the Farm

Sloan's Liniment

Is a whole medicine chest

Price 25c 50c & \$1.00

Send for Free Booklet on Horses, Cattle, Hogs & Poultry.

Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

DR. WILEY REVEALS FRESH OUTFIT OF DANGERS

Perils in Cold Storage and Lock Jaw in Gelatine. Drug Capsules.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—Dr. Harry W. Wiley, Uncle Sam's food expert, has told the house committee on agriculture some startling facts concerning the dangers of cold storage, oyster shipments, and gelatine manufacture. The chief of the bureau of chemistry of the agricultural department informed the committee, which has just made public its hearings on the agricultural appropriation bill, that milk and eggs are badly affected immediately upon being put in storage, that bulk oysters, if not "embalmed," frequently contain ptomaines, and that gelatine has been found to carry lockjaw germs.

Dr. Wiley related the results obtained in two cold storage warehouses which are at his disposal in Washington, where he has conducted experiments with all sorts of foodstuffs.

"Milk begins to deteriorate right away and so does cream," he said. "Eggs also begin to deteriorate immediately."

"Fruit is improved and sometimes continues to improve for three months. Meat improves up to about six or eight weeks. Hot after three months for meat you can see that it has reached the maximum. Then it begins to go down, I do not care how hard it is frozen."

When asked for a further explanation of the deterioration of meat frozen in cold storage, Dr. Wiley said:

"We find that meats do not taste and smell so well. Every time the jury can pick that which has been kept more than three months."

"Take our quail. We have a quail a year old and a fresh quail cooked just alike at the same time. You can distinguish instantly between them—first by their looks, and then by smell and taste. Every time the jury can pick them out blindfolded."

Cold Good for Short Time.

Dr. Wiley declared that he is a thorough believer in cold storage. He is of the opinion that most foods improve when properly kept for a short time.

The object of his experiments, he said, is to inform the public, and particularly cold storage concerns, how long they may safely keep articles of food. He said that as yet he has been unable to determine whether drawn or undrawn poultry keep a better.

Dr. Wiley was asked many questions about oysters. He said that oysters opened and shipped in buckets should be prevented from entering interstate commerce, because they are dead.

"An oyster is dead an hour after it is opened," said Dr. Wiley, "and is not good. It loses its flavor."

In response to inquiries from Representative Hanks as to the advisability of freezing oysters to preserve them for shipment, Dr. Wiley said:

"They ought not to be frozen. That ruins them. As soon as they thaw they are dangerous."

He urged that oysters be shipped alive in the shell. Dr. Wiley declared the greatest outrage of the oyster trade is to soak oysters with fresh water and swell them up to make them look fat.

Bulk Oysters Often Have Germs.

Dr. Wiley said that oysters in cans are all right, but concerning bulk oysters shipped in tins and buckets he said:

"They are either preserved with some preservative or are dangerously near the ptomaine line."

Gelatine was denounced by Dr. Wiley, who said of it:

"It is made of the scrapings from hides that go into tanners' vats. These hides, which smell to heaven, are treated and trimmed. These trimmings are used to make gelatine. The marine hospital service found tetanus germs in gelatine."

Dr. Wiley said gelatin factories are the dirtiest in the world, and that the hides are treated for shipment with alkali, which is mixed into them. He said that in glue factories what is not fit for glue is made into gelatin.

In reply to a question from Representative Hanks as to the uses of this gelatin Dr. Wiley said:

"It is put into ice-cream and candies and is used for making capsules that you take your medicine in."

He added that there is no objection to gelatin if properly made, and that there is plenty of wholesome raw material from which to make it.

"No one wants to run the risk of getting lockjaw by taking a powder or a pill or eating ice cream," concluded Dr. Wiley.

J. W. Cummins, of Elkhart, one of the oldest engineers on the Lake Shore railroad, dropped dead from apoplexy in the round house Monday evening, just as he was preparing to take the wreck train out in response to a call.

NAMED AS CASHIER FOR CITIZENS' TRUST COMPANY

Place Goes to John G. Wolf-rum, Lately in Pennsylvania Offices.

John G. Wolfrum, a well known Fort Wayne young man, has been named as cashier of the Citizens' Trust company, succeeding Clinton B. Willson, who resigned some time ago to accept a position as cashier of the Commercial bank. Mr. Wolfrum assumed the duties of his new position Friday morning.

The new cashier has been for several years private secretary to Superintendent J. H. Hicklin of the Pennsylvania lines in this city, and he is already secretary of the Federal Securities company. He is a young man of fine attainments, very well known and extremely popular, and it is predicted that he will be unqualifiedly successful in the financial world. There were many applicants for the position.

Mr. Wolfrum is a graduate of the International Business college, and prior to his service with the Pennsylvania company held a position in the clerical department of the Fort Wayne Gas company.

Leander F. Hanes, while critically ill at his home in Wabash, came near suffocating when a lamp exploded in the room below him, setting fire to the room and filling the sick chamber with smoke, which poured up through a register. His condition was not discovered for some time.

FOOLISH QUESTIONS

A Sermon By
REV. FRANK DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D.

From the Christian Herald.
Have you a fathom line? Then drop it into the sea. Have you a telescope? Then cleanse its lens and focus it upon the stars. Have you a crowbar? Then with it pry open the hermetically sealed doors of the geological libraries and finger the leaves of rock, and read the genealogical histories of the species. Have you a microscope? Then with the bacteriologist roam through the corridors of the infinitesimal and find an aquarium in a drop of water and exquisite beauty in the end of a fly's wing. God would not have placed the wonders of the heavens above us and the wonders of the deep beneath us, if he had not meant us to explore them and to try and make the works of his fingers part of our lives.

The Inquisitive Mind.
You never yet met an intelligent man or woman who was not continually asking questions and striving to understand the unknown. The indisposition to investigate and the unwillingness to attempt the solution of the problems of life about us, are always the signs of an intellectual weakness. In the spiritual life, as well as in the political and the mechanical and the philosophical world, the one word which should be most often spoken by the human lips is "why?" We should be continually asking, "Why this?" and "Why that?" "Why the other thing?" The human mind and soul cannot mark time. The mind must either broaden out or shrivel up. The interrogative point is a golden key with which we should try to unlock the manifold mysteries of the universe.

But there is an intelligent way of pushing that word "why" and a very foolish way. There is a way of asking "why," which proves to the world that you are sincerely desirous to obtain knowledge. Then there is a way of asking "why," which proves to the world that you do not wish to learn, but are moved by curiosity only or by a desire to unsettle fundamental questions. There never was a foreigner come to America who asked more questions than Li Hung Chang. But the questions which he asked were generally frivolous, and to our ideas, impertinent. He would ask married ladies why they never married and how old they were. He would ask people why they were false teeth. He would ask this question and that, and the other question, until he made everyone around him uncomfortable. Thus some people push that word "why" in a most ridiculous way. By the Socratic method, they try to argue God and Christ and the bible out of the minds and hearts of their friends. With the interrogative point, they would advertise to the world their transcendental reasoning powers, when they are only advertising their transcendental curiosity.

The Spirit Met the Letter.
Paul, in his epistle to young Titus, advises him to beware of such frivolous curiosity. When he tells him to avoid foolish questions, he is not circumscribing the intellect of this young man by telling him not to think and not to investigate. He is laying down the broad principle which you and I would do well to heed, when he said, "Avoid foolish questions and genealogies and contentions and strivings about the law, for they are unprofitable and vain." In other words, avoid those foolish questions and contentions which have nothing to do with pressing home the great purposes of the gospel. Live only for those divine truths and self-evident facts which will draw us nearer and nearer to the cross of Jesus Christ. The poet expressed my interpretation of Paul's meaning, when he wrote:

Some read the blessed Book they don't know why.
It somehow happens in their way to lie.
Whilst others read it with uncommon care,
But all to find some contradictions there.
Some read to bring themselves into dispute,
By showing others how they can dispute.
Whilst others read because their neighbors do,
To see how long 'twill take to read it through.
Some read to prove a pre-adapted creed,
Thus understand but little what they read.
And, every passage of the Book they read,
To make it suit that all-important end;
Some people read, as I have often thought,
To teach the Book instead of being taught.

Paul is saying, "Titus, my son, study the spirit of the scripture instead of the letter of the law." We should not be among those bible students who are spiritually nearsighted, and hold their eyes so close to the sacred pages that they can only see a sentence or a word at a time, and they do not realize that

some of the passages of scripture have special and exclusive reference to the times in which they were written, and to the geographical conditions of the writers. That would be a very inadequate description of the beauties of Shalvade, which was limited to an architect's specification of the details of the home of the father of American letters. It might be absolutely correct, and its measurements unimpeachable; but we should miss the spirit and the tender associations of the place, that would make us feel that we saw it as Irving saw it. And yet some men seem to school themselves against studying the spirit of the bible. They read merely the letter of the book. By reading the letter only, they lose the true purposes for which the bible was given as a guide to us through this world to the other.

Galileo's Recantation.
This fact was conspicuously illustrated in the persecution of the physicist and astronomer, Galileo. You are familiar with the story of his life. He was not the first inventor of the telescope, but he was without doubt, the first intelligent user of it. He focused his eye upon the heavens and began to follow the movements of the heavenly bodies. He went on in his investigations, until at last he found out that the earth moved around the sun. "Absurd, absurd," cried the Church of Rome. "The earth does not move about the sun. The sun moves around the earth. Does not the bible tell us that Joshua halted the sun above Gibeon, and the moon in the valley of Ajalon? Away with the heretic! Away, away!" Then the so-called literalist priests placed the heavy hand of the law upon Galileo, and would have tortured him to death had he not signed this humiliating recantation: "With a sincere heart and unfeigned faith I abjure, curse and detest the said errors and heresies (viz: that the earth moves, etc.) I swear that I will never in the future assert, assert anything verbally, or in writing, which may give rise to a similar supposition against me. I, Galileo, have abjured as above with my own hand."

The Purpose of the Bible.
Now was there ever more unmitigated nonsense as that act of the church? It was the setting up of a claim that a book written to teach morality and religion, should be an authority on science also. It was as if one should insist on taking an incidental reference of a physician on a question of music, as an authority superior to the dictum of a musician. The bible writers, intent on teaching men how to live in this world so as to be happy in the next, learned in the things of God, but unlearned in the crude science of their times, accepted the ideas current at the period, and passed on to their appointed toils. But Galileo was declared a heretic on such testimony, and saved his life only by recantation. Let us be careful, lest we demand of the bible more than it was ever intended to teach.

The same bigoted stupidity of the mediæval church we can find in the church of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The scientists went on in their investigations, and they proved that this old planet was not created five or six thousand years ago. It has been developing during thousands upon thousands and hundreds of thousands of years. The bible, by the way, does not fix a date for the creation. It merely says: "In the beginning." (The dates on the margin are those of Archbishop Ussher, who lived in the sixteenth century A. D.) The geologists went on in their investigations, and found eras and epochs and ages, perhaps a million years apart. Not only did science prove the immense age of the earth, but that the development was a slow process of ages. They brought these facts to the church, and said: "Come and see and study." The church threw up its hands in horror. "What will become of our bible if you prove those statements true?" they exclaimed. "Does not the bible declare that God made the earth and the heavens in six days? No more and no less." "But," said the scientific theologians, "perhaps the 'day' of God's creation meant an era—not a day of twenty-four hours." "Absurd!" cried the church. "Absurd! A day means a day of twenty-four hours, and nothing else." So the church fought the investigations of science. They fought them on and fought them on. The theologians said to the church members: "If you believe this heresy you are not a Christian." "The result was the church continued to read the first chapter of Genesis as literal history, until it made itself absolutely ridiculous. They overlooked the essential fact that the 'day' of the creation is not a day of twenty-four hours. 'One day and with the Lord as a thousand years and a

Text—Titus 3:9: "But Avoid Foolish Questions."

thousand years as one day." (II Peter 3:8.)

Unsolvable Mysteries.
Now there is the same disposition today as there was in the mediæval church, and in the church of the nineteenth century. Some church members today are trying to stir up internal strife by reading the letter of the bible instead of the spirit of the bible. They are trying to take certain bible passages and twist them out of all semblance of their true meaning. They do this with the assumed air of great spiritual erudition and gospel sanctity. When they quote these passages, they look as if in a very condescending way, as much as to say: "Have you not forgotten such and such a passage? Do you not wish you knew as much about the bible as I do?"

We should read the spirit of the bible. More than that, we should never try to solve the unsolvable mysteries of God and his work, which can never be solved this side of the grave. Now, it is a wise man who is willing to recognize the fact that there are certain limitations to his mental and spiritual faculties. It is a wise man who is willing to confess that there are certain things he does not know, and never will be able to know, this side of heaven. When you and I come to that glorious condition of mind and soul, we shall open our minds and hearts to the enjoyment of the gospel.

We come to our pastors and friends and ask just the same kind of foolish questions that the disciples asked Christ of old. We come to Christ, for instance, and ask, "Jesus, here is a man who has been married two or three times on earth. When he gets to heaven, is that man going to be a Mormon and have two or three wives?" You know this is the question which the Sadducees propounded to Jesus himself. Or we begin to try to solve the resurrection of the physical body. Or we go into a long and elaborate study of where Christ spent his time between the crucifixion and the resurrection.

Must Concentrate on Faith.
Or we try to solve the mystery of the Trinity and instead of quietly going ahead, in a brave, humble, Christian way, doing the work which God gives us to do, and accepting the consolation of the cross, we fritter away our gospel peace and usefulness by asking impossible questions and in trying to solve impossible mysteries. Now, my friend, why cannot

you follow the advice of Paul? Why do you not concentrate all your faith on Jesus Christ? Why not accept him, at his word, and go forth and work in God's vineyard?

But if the great mysteries of the Bible should not separate us from the love of God, why should the great divine mysteries keep one christian church from working in gospel fellowship with other christian churches? Because one christian church puts special emphasis upon one of God's attributes in its creed or practice, is that any reason why other christian churches, which lay stress on another of God's attributes, should not affiliate with that body of christians, or cooperate with it? Because one gospel church loves to sing the old psalms, and another loves to sing a hymn, and another church loves to put emphasis upon immersion, and another church makes the sermon the chief part of its service, is it any reason why all these christian churches should not be united in working for the same Master, and for salvation by the same divine blood?

When you look over the ecclesiastical history of the world, you will notice one striking fact: The church is apt to degenerate when it becomes prosperous. After the crucifixion came the dark days of persecution. The fires of persecution only purified it. The christian church began to grow. As the early church grew, it was not only able to resist and drive back its persecutors, but it became stronger and stronger, until at last it was able to lay claim upon the temporal as well as the spiritual life of the nations. As the Roman Catholic church financially prospered, did it spiritually prosper? Nay, the Vatican became a cesspool of sin. The bible was a closed book. The torture chamber was the holy of holies. Flagrant sin was everywhere in the church. Then came the divine mission of a new church.

The reformation came to its birth. Martin Luther led the fight in Germany. John Knox in Scotland; and John Wycliffe in England. The grasp of the papal shackles was shaken off, but soon in the English church came laxity and indifference. Another reformation was needed, and John Wesley and George Whitefield began to preach, and Methodist and Congregationalism began their work. Still later, William Booth has stirred the stagnant waters with his Salvation Army. So, as the need has arisen, God has unfailingly raised up men to do his work.

Spiritual Rebirth.
Wherever the churches, growing in numbers and in financial strength and power have drifted from God and turned their Master's temples into places of merchandise; wherever their preachers have become unlike the humble Nazarene; then there has

come a spiritual rebirth and a new church. And to this new church, this spiritually leavening the old churches of the world. And my friends, if you do not believe what I say is true, I would like to have you answer me one question: If Jesus Christ were to come upon earth today, where do you believe the lowly Nazarene would preach to preach? In the gorgeous Vatican of a pope, with his spotless robes? In the channel of a great cathedral, and be paid the \$75,000 a year as its archbishop? Or, in some fashionable protestant church, whose wealthy members sometimes sit stolidly indifferent to the great sufferings of mankind? Or, do you believe Jesus would feel most at home as a street preacher, working with the humblest workers in the slums? There can be but one answer.

I have tried to show you that you have only one spiritual duty in life. We can all be one in unity for the cross. I remember many years ago, when in our seminary we were discussing the sacraments, I said to our professor: "Doctor, you say that we must use wine and bread at the Lord's supper. Supposing I were on an Arctic expedition. Supposing we were caught among the icebergs, and in all probability, were about to die? Supposing I wanted to have the communion of the Lord's supper with the men of the ship, and supposing the only food we had left was some hardtack and some soup. Could I use the soup for the wine and the hardtack for the bread?" The professor looked at me a moment in surprise. Then he said: "Under such a condition, the soup would be as acceptable to God as the wine, and the hardtack as the bread. It is not the wine and the bread that we lift to the lips which makes us consecrated to the Saviour, but the spirit of the yielding of our hearts to his will."

The old professor was right. It is not by ecclesiastical formulas that you and I are going to come to the Cross, but only by consecrating our lives to Christ's will. Friends, you may have been gibbering in the past. You may have been switching yourself off from the main spiritual issue. Pledge your selves to him and his cause, join with brethren of any name in work for him, and following the apostle's advice, preach Christ crucified and avoid "foolish questions."

Manzan Pile Remedy put up in convenient collapsible tubes with nozzle attachment so that the remedy may be applied at the very seat of the trouble, thus relieving almost instantly bleeding, itching or protruding piles. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sold by Rhoads' drug store.

"A grain of sand has got into one of these delicate bits of machinery, and is causing the watch to lose time continually." "Only that!" exclaimed Willie, "what a life to be sure." Old Scratchley looked at him. It was wonderful how far into, and through a person that eye could see, as well as what it could find out in a watch! Then the old man spoke slowly but emphatically: "Aye, Master Will, 'tis only that." You think because a grain of sand is a small thing, and takes up but little room, that it cannot injure the watch. But just because it is small, it does the greatest harm, for few would suspect it lay hidden there. So it is with most of us, young gentlemen. There's many a little grain of sin that sets the machinery of heart and life a-running wrong. Boys, you and me's got to look to the Lord to keep us running right, and never say "only that!" to a sin, however small we may think it.

Separation completed. They went forth to go into the land of Canaan, and into the land of Canaan they came. Purpose this time was incarnated in complete fulfillment. No more halting, no more compromises—complete separation realized! Abram was at last out and out for God. "We can serve God without condemnation, only when we serve him without reservation."

Bee's Laxative Cough Syrup containing Honey and Tar is especially appropriate for children, no opiates or poisons of any character, conforms to the conditions of the National Pure Food and Drug Law, June 30, 1906. For Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. It expels Coughs and Colds by gently moving the bowels. Guaranteed. Sold by Rhoads' drug store.

Taking the statistics for the entire world four and a half persons to the thousand are either deaf, dumb, blind or mentally deficient.

ENDORSED BY THE COUNTY.

"The most popular remedy in Otsego county, and the best friend of my family," writes Wm. M. Dietz, editor and publisher of the Otsego Journal, Gilbertsville, N. Y., "is Dr. King's New Discovery. It has proved to be an infallible cure for coughs and colds, making short work of the worst of them. We always keep a bottle in the house. I believe it to be the most valuable prescription known for Lung and Throat diseases." Guaranteed to never disappoint the taker by Dreier & Bro.'s drug store. Prices 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Mary Mauske, 13-year-old daughter of W. Mauske (S. D.) farmer, hauls a load of wheat daily to market and sees to its disposal.

"Pineales" (non-alcoholic) made from resin from our Pine Forests, used for hundreds of years for Bladder and Kidney disease. Medicine for thirty days, \$1.00. Guaranteed. Sold by Rhoads' drug store.

After March 4, the only democratic senators, who do not represent Southern states, will be Newlands, (Nevada), and Teller, of Colorado, and their terms will expire in 1908. Newlands is a native of Mississippi and is a radical democrat of the modern school. Teller has been a republican most of his life.

Pine Salve Carbollized, acts like a poultice; highly antiseptic, extensively used for Eczema, for chapped hands and lips, cuts, burns. Sold by Rhoads' drug store.

An international motor-boat exhibition will be held from June 15 to 30 next, in Kiel, under the patronage of Prince Henry, of Prussia, and supported by the Imperial navy, the German Sea Fisheries union and other bodies.

Dade's Little Liver Pills thoroughly clean the system, good for lazy livers, makes clear complexions, bright eyes and happy thoughts. Sold by Rhoads' drug store.

I Cure Men

One-Half The Fee



Charged by other specialists. The old Reliable Doctor Cures Where Others Fail.

Nervous Debility, Weakness, Lost Vitality, Lost Vigor, Drains, Early Decay, Varicocele, Stricture, Prostatic Troubles, Kidney, Bladder and all Urinary Diseases of Men cured to stay cured. My treatment for Blood Poison, Sores, Ulcers, Swollen Glands, Mule Weaknesses, Special Contracted Diseases, Chronic and Nervous Troubles, cures quickly and permanently. Weak men suffering from drains, lost vigor, etc., if you cannot call write for free symptom list and be cured by my home treatment.

EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE OF CHARGE. Don't fail to call as a visit costs you nothing and may be the means of saving your life.

DR. TUCKER

221 WEST WAYNE STREET.



PERFECTION IN TWO-SIGHT GLASSES.

My way of making bifocals does away with the line and annoyance of the old style. Like all my work these INVISIBLE BIFOCALS are guaranteed satisfactory or your money refunded.

Eyes Examined Without CHARGE. MEIGS, Manufacturing & Refracting OPTICIAN, 1005 Calhoun, near Washington.

During 1906 America produced 90,000,000 railroad ties and 20,000,000 neckties. Returns in wedding ties have not been received yet.—Denver Post.

THE LIMIT OF LIFE.

The most eminent medical scientists are unanimous in the conclusion that the generally accepted limitation of human life is many years below the attainment possible with the advanced knowledge of which the race is now possessed. The critical period, that determines its duration, seems to be between 50 and 60; the proper care of the body during this decade cannot be too strongly urged; carelessness then being fatal to longevity. Nature's best helper after 50 is Electric Bitters, the scientific tonic medicine that revitalizes every organ of the body. Guaranteed by Dreier & Bro., druggists, 50c.

The Austrian diet has decided to remove from all the statues ornamenting its building the drapery put on them about twenty years ago, when they were deemed impudent.

"REGULAR AS THE SUN"

Is an expression as old as the race. No doubt the rising and setting of the sun is the most regular performance in the universe, unless it is the action of the liver and bowels when regulated with Dr. King's New Life Pills. Guaranteed by Dreier & Bro., druggists, 25c.

Blessedness Through Faithfulness

ABRAM CALLED TO BE BLESSING

Golden Text—Gen. 12:2: "I will Bless Thee and Make Thy Name Great; and Thou Shalt Be a Blessing."

Lesson Text—Gen. 12:1-8.

(From the Christian Herald.)
When Abram was a dweller in Ur of the Chaldees, he must have been a different man from those about him, or the Lord would not have said to him: "Get thee out of thy country." I will make of thee a great nation. I was a city of great wealth and grandeur, but there was no boasting on Abram's part to quit it for a land of uncultivated plains when the summons to do so came from God.

Abram went 600 miles on his journey, toward the north, to Haran, and there halted for five years. Probably because his father, Terah, who was a hundred years old, was either not inclined, or too feeble to go to Canaan. Terah died in Haran. Then the word of the Lord came to Abram, a second time to enter the land of Canaan, and God's promise was again repeated to him: "I will bless thee, and make thee great; and thou shalt be a blessing." We do not think that God made any promise of blessing to Lot, Abram had no immediate family, save Sarai, his wife. She had a direct promise of blessing from God, who had promised that she would be the mother of nations. (Gen. 17:16), as Abram was to be the father of nations, Abram's name itself, meaning "exalted father," showed that he was a great and wise master over a multitude.

Welcome to Canaan.
They journeyed many days, and when at last they reached the promised land, the Lord himself met them to give them welcome, saying: "Unto thy seed will I give this land." And Abram showed his loyalty to God by erecting there an altar unto the Lord. His first act in the new home was to establish family worship, while as yet he had no dwelling place, but a tent. It was not long after this God changed his name to "Abraham," meaning the father of the faithful. A venerable old man, true, but the credulous people, marks the spot as his early home. His trunk measures thirty-two feet around, and its branches shade a circle of more than 275 feet in circumference.

Illustration and Application.
God's call: God called Abram to be a good emigrant; to get out of his own country; to be a "pilgrim father," seeking a land where purer worship could be established; in other words to get out of the "evil communications" that "corrupt good manners." It was Greatheart called to leave the "City of Destruction." What is God's call to you? He calls everybody, but not all to the same thing. Perhaps he calls you to stay right where you are, and be one of ten to save Sodom. You may be somewhat uncertain what God wants you to do for life, but you know what he wants you to do today, and if you do your appointed work each day, you will at last have done your life work.

God's Calls.
How varied are God's ways of calling us? Sometimes he speaks through the open door of opportunity. If you hesitate, it may close in a moment—forever. Sometimes he whispers in conscience. Sometimes he thunders in judgment. By a friend's death, perhaps, "the master cometh and calleth for thee." What a difference it would have made to the world if Noah, Abraham, Moses, Paul or Luther had been "disobedient to the heavenly vision!" What a difference, also, if the "Pilgrim fathers" had not obeyed God's call to America!

What sought they this afar?
Bright jewels of the mine.
The wealth of seas, the spoils of war?
They sought a faith's pure shrine.

"Freedom to worship God" was also the prompting of Abram's migration. His country was given to idolatry (Josh. 24:2; Gen. 31:20-20). If he could have purified his own country, there his battle against false gods. He had already proved himself one of those great ones who rise above that devil's watchword, "My country right or wrong." He had dared to be better than his neighbors, which is one of the supreme tests of courage. But God said that the most effective way to fight idolatry was for him to go to a new country and develop a new nation, separated from idols, and let that nation go forth into all the world to proclaim a pure faith. One more and then is one thus called to be the founder and "father of his country," but to all comes the call to separation from complicity with the wicked: "Come out from among them and be ye separate, and touch not the unclean thing, and I will receive you" (II Cor. 6:17-18). And we are all called to fight idolatry in some form and in some way.

Germany's Idol Tree.
More than 1,100 years ago, when Germany was peopled with wild, fierce tribes, there grew in one part of the country a gigantic oak, which was dedicated to Thor, the god of thunder. The pagans worshipped this tree, and at certain seasons held feasts beneath its branches in honor of the god. Boniface, a brave and zealous missionary, who had long been trying to turn the people to the true God, determined to destroy the tree. His intention became known, and an angry multitude rushed to defend it, and Boniface found himself confronted by hundreds of fierce men and women, brandishing their weapons, and threatening him with a terrible death, if he persisted in his purpose to destroy their sacred tree. Alone and fearless, trusting in his God, the missionary walked into their midst, and, ax in hand, leveled the first blow at the mighty trunk. The heathen, struck with amazement at his courage, looked on in silence. Tradition says that when the tree was partly severed, a mighty wind completed its fall, and the fall of the superstitious worship also. In that case Boniface had come from afar for the conversion of an idolatrous land, which, through his brave and persistent efforts, became a Christian land, whence other missionaries go forth to turn yet other lands from idols to the living, loving Christ of God.

Guthrie's Bells.
The hardest test of faith is when God calls a man to stay in an unfavorable environment, and yet separate himself from all its sins, and bear witness by life and lips against them. A story from Scotland tells how one of the "heavenly visitors" in Edinburgh, seeing some of the tall tenement houses, felt moved to call on some of the people who were housed so high up, that she thought everybody else might have missed them. There was no elevator, and she slowly toiled up to the top story. With a prayer for guidance, she knocked. The door was opened just a very little by an old Scotchwoman. "What do you want?" "I want to see you," was the smiling response. "Nobody ever comes here, or wants me," said the old woman. "But that is just the reason why I came up all these stairs to see you," said her visitor. "A well, ye can just come in!" After a few kindly words, Mrs. Lawson said: "I am not going

to ask you, my friend, if you know the Lord, but can you tell me anything to show me that he knows you, and has found you out in your lonely little room?" A bright look passed over the old face at once as she said: "Oh, yes, that I can; I'll just tell you all about it. You see, if he had not sought me, I should never have known him. For I lived just like a heathen here. I have had many troubles. I lost my all, and having no one to love me, and no friends, I shut myself up in this room, away even from my neighbors, week-days and Sundays, and never went anywhere! I just lived as if I had no soul." "But how did you get wakened out of this state?" "Well, it was just Dr. Guthrie's bells! Ye ken, that's Dr. Guthrie's old church over there, and when the bells rung Sabbath, didn't I wish they would leave off, they troubled me so. At last, one Sabbath, I couldn't bear it any longer, they seemed to call me; so I put on my shawl and went to church, just to get away from the bells!"

"And how did you like what you heard?" "Oh, Not at all. Wasn't I angry, just? Dr. Guthrie preached all about me, though there was a fine crowd there! I made up my mind I'd never go to hear him again. But when next Sabbath came, those bells! They were torn from me more than ever, and I went again and again, and heard the good man; his words told me of Jesus Christ and his precious blood, and now I know it has taken all my sins away."

Stages of Separation.
Separation begun. Abram's first start was only half obedience, ending at Haran instead of Canaan. That's why he needed, as most beginners do, a "second blessing." Why he halted five years we do not know; but it is safe to assume that the why was an excuse, not a reason. He had encountered obstacles, but he should have remembered that "all God's blessings are enablers." The practical thing for us all to ask is, whether each of us has made progress in five years past, or have we too been halting? Has our separation from sin been only a half separation? Many times it is some little thing that interferes with our giving to God a faithful and efficient service.

Only a Grain of Sand.
"I can't make out what is the matter with my watch!" said Willie Stevens in a vexed tone to his friend and schoolmate, as they walked home after lessons. "Well, see here is old Scratchley, the watchmaker; come in and let him overhaul it. He'll soon tell you what ails the watch."

Together the lads entered the shop, and handed in the watch to be examined by old Scratchley. Old he certainly was; wizened in face, and very white-haired. He had only one eye, towed the other being covered with a broad green patch. But as everyone said, "Old Scratchley saw more with his one eye than many people saw with two." Taking up a very powerful glass, he put it between that wonderful one eye and the works of the watch, and uttered an exclamation:

"That's just the reason why I came up all these stairs to see you," said her visitor. "A well, ye can just come in!" After a few kindly words, Mrs. Lawson said: "I am not going

The First National Bank

"Faithfulness"



"Courtesy"

Has built up its capital and surplus of \$700,000 on the firm foundation of CONSERVATISM coupled with AGGRESSIVENESS.

"Nothing succeeds like success" may be a trite saying; but it has some meat in it. If you want to identify yourself with a successful bank and have the aid of that kind of a bank in legitimate enterprises, come and see us.

OFFICERS:
J. H. Bass, President.
C. H. Worden, Vice President.
H. A. Keplinger, Vice President.
H. R. Freeman, Cashier.
J. H. Orr, Asst. Cashier.

TRI-STATE LOAN AND TRUST CO.

PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK \$300,000.00.

Pay 4 per cent Interest on Deposits
Issues Certificates of Deposit.

C. A. Wilding, Pres. G. W. Pixley, Sec.
W. E. Mossman, Vice Pres. F. C. Heine, Ass't Sec.
Louis Fox, Vice Pres. W. J. Vesey, Att'y.
H. C. Paul, Chairman of Board of Directors.

BEE'S LAXATIVE HONEY AND TAR

The Original Laxative Cough Syrup containing Honey and Tar. An improvement over all Cough, Lung and Bronchial Remedies. Pleasant in the taste and good alike for young and old. All cough syrups containing opiates constipate the bowels. Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar moves the bowels and contains no opiates. Sold by Rhoads' drug store, Tel. 1522.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL

CONSULT DR. WENCER SPECIALIST



TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' European and American hospital and private practice experience for all desperate Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of Head, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Heart, Bowels, Bladder, Blood, Skin, Eye, Ear and Sexual Diseases.

KIDNEY AND URINARY—Weak back pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediments in urine, bright dust or white, painful urination, Bright's Disease and all diseases of the bladder.

PRIVATE DISEASES—Gleet, Gonorrhea, Inflammation, Discharges, Stricture, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Sydecele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.

LUST MANHOOD and all its attending ailments, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting debility, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain.

CANCERS, TUMORS, PILES cured without knife or pain.

Is only reliable and successful specialist in the city.

Office Hours—8 to 12, 1 to 5; Sunday hours, 2 to 4 only.

DR. N. R. WENCER

1006 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.



CHAS. FORT



THIS COMPLETE STORY

Is one of the great series secured for our readers. Coming as they do from writers of marked originality and diversity of talent, these stories are varied in character and each successive one will be found unique of its kind. The present story, "The Rival Janitors," by Charles Fort, presents with rare humor, and yet with a sub-stratum of relentless truth to life, a phase of existence that is daily becoming more prominent in the larger cities of the country.

The pictures for the series mark a new departure in the art of illustrating, both in letter and in spirit, the characters and scenes described by the writers. It is a departure never before attempted in the pages of a newspaper and seldom achieved in those of the highest class magazines. L. Adams Searl, the artist who has illustrated "The Rival Janitors," with so many and with such vivid sketches, has fully caught the spirit of the story and has presented the characters and the scenes among which they move with all the humor and truth for which his pencil is noted.

Copyright, 1926, by Thomas H. McKeen.

A BLUE river, white-flecked with the flying of gulls. A slaughter house and a brewery. Then Caskoden's row of tenement houses. From far away, Caskoden Row would catch your eye. A fluttering, and a waving, and a flapping of quilts, table cloths, towels, skirts, wrappers, aprons and overalls—all out on the fire-escape landings, which were really balconies, for not a ladder connecting them one with another was to be seen. There were wash tubs on the balconies, jugs, boilers, demijohns, coal scuttles, chopping bowls, baskets. Thirty ash cans, three in front of each house. Women in the windows hissing—like a gallery at an abduction in melodrama—hissing to a rag man, jingling along with a strap full of different-sized dinner bells.

Across the street was the real estate office of the agent of the property. Caskoden Row was very respectable-looking, but from his office the agent could see only spots of it.

Janitor Bantry, smoking an inverted corn-cob, stood on the stoop of Number 58a, and languidly surveyed the Row. There was a good deal of energy in Janitor Bantry; but the energy turned to tired melancholy as he surveyed the Row, and thought of halls and stairs badly in need of a broom.

Janitor Bantry looked behind the iron railing extending the length of the Row. Behind the railing were discarded shoes, stove pipes, flower pots, a window shade, tomato cans, paper, rags. The janitor was looking unhappy, when the harness maker from the next block came along. Then:

"Ah, good morning, Mr. Straggler! Just the man I wanted to see."

Mr. Straggler's mouth widened into an expectant grin, for the janitor always had some good story to tell. "Well, what do you want to see me about this morning, Bantry?"

"Why, yes! Now, what is it I was going to say? Well, it ain't like an auto-mobile that has just run you down; it will come back again. Did I ever tell you about the hypnotized rats?" Funny story. Harness maker went his way, laughing heartily. Janitor Bantry, himself, looked almost as amused—then melancholy again. Melancholy indeed! Thirty ash cans would have to be set back in the yards. Thirty tortments played through the janitorial mind until—

"Ah, Mr. Straggler! I've been looking all over for you. Let's see! What was it I wanted to say? Oh, well, it ain't like a burglar you've trapped in your wine cellar; it won't go consuming nothing in the meantime. Did I ever tell you about when I was selling lightning rods up Canada way?" Another story, and then the janitor sauntered to the corner, turned his back upon work undone, and tried to think of nobler things.

This is why tenants in the neglected houses said: "Never you fear! The agent will wake up some day, and then Bantry will be out of a job. He'll wish he had done a little work, then."

So, one morning, no one was astonished when, out on the stoop, between waves of his hand to hardwood men, harness makers, and tobacconists, the janitor remarked, dejectedly, to a tenant:

"It's true you can't tell who your friends are! And

him over there in his office, I've known twenty years. I'm getting pretty old now to have trouble like this—ah, good morning, Mr. Schmidt. Just the man I've been wanting to see—Oh, well, it ain't like a marble on a greased plank, it won't run away."

The expected had happened! A consultation in the first-floor rooms! Mrs. Tarino, tall young Irish woman, was saying to her sprightly little Italian husband:

"Leo, go right over to the agent, before anybody is engaged. I told you long before to put in your application, because anybody could see Mr. Bantry would

lose his job." But the shades, visible in spots behind insurance signs, were drawn, and told that the agent had not yet reached his office.

A second-floor consultation! Long-armed Mrs. Mixer, with muscles in crooked ridges on her long arms. And Mixer, himself, furrow-eyed, head thrust out like a vulture's from lumps of shoulder blades. Mixer was saying:

"I'm tired to death working in hotel kitchens for six a week and taking every chef's abuse! We'll get these houses and our twenty a month and rent free! The agent ain't come to his office yet, but—yes, and me start right in and be doing the work when he comes. He'll hire us if he comes and finds us—"



"HAVE YOU ROOMS TO RENT?"

"Sweeping down the stairs!" from Mrs. Mixer. She seized a broom; made a turban of a towel; cut a flour bag and made an apron of it.

"I'll put on my jumpers!" cried Mixer. Out in the hall, both of them! Two brooms surging down the stairs.

Then in the first-floor rooms!

"Leo!" said Mrs. Tarino, petulantly. "You've let some one beat you! Go see who it is that you've let beat you."

Leo darted to the door—paused, not liking to go out,

stairs. And then all four were in the front hall, finding it embarrassing to pass melancholy Bantry on the stoop, but all four determined to be janitors. All four going to the next house to sweep there, the Mixers pausing to whine.

"Oh, we're so sorry you're going to leave us, Mr. Bantry! We always said you was such a nice gentleman."

"Oh, such a nice gentleman!" Head over heels to sweep down the next house. But the headlong rush was stopped by something overheard by Mixer. He heard Bantry saying to a man and woman:

"Well, those people seem to be in charge now; you'd better see them if you want rooms."

Mixer turned about, caught his wife's long arm, yanked her about with him; both ran back to the stoop.

"Have you rooms to rent?" A bull-dog-looking woman, flat nose and remarkably wide nostrils; unsmiling, stolid face; fine, fresh complexion; tousled hair. And a man with a hanging head.

"Oh, yes, we have a floor!" from the Mixers. They looked at each other, eyes blinking with cunning.

They led the way to a door, punctured as if it had been a gatling-gun target, where many different-sized spring locks had been fitted.

The Mixers rented the only vacant floor in the Row.

Into the third house with Jumpers—White Jacket just emerging from the second house. Mrs. Tarino patted and adjusted her turban. Tarino stumbled over his broom. They glanced up the street. Bantry had wandered away, but two strangers were standing on the stoop of Number 58b.

"Maybe they want to rent the third floor, Mamie!" from Tarino. "We rent the floor to them, and then where will the Mixers be with the agent? We get him a tenant and he gives us the job, sure thing!"

Tarino leaped up the street and alarmed the strangers by forcing them back in the doorway, so that if the Mixers should appear the Mixers should know nothing of this coup.

A placid, motherly looking old lady, hands calmly folded in front of her upon a little leather bag. And her son; irregular-featured young fellow of twenty; a mouth that seemed to sprawl from cheek to cheek; soft-mannered, looking not very strong.

"We heard you have a floor to let here."

The excited little Tarino pushed them into the hall and up the stairs. Mrs. Tarino followed with stately tread, turbaned head held high.

And to be sure the Tarinos had a floor to let! Bright, fine rooms, with a sunbeam that came in almost five minutes every clear day!

"What is it these young people are saying, Eddie?" asked the old lady. Deaf old lady! Convincing arguments and descriptions quite thrown away. But:

"Yes, these rooms will do very well. We'll move right in."

Then back to sweep down more houses. Busy Mixers chuckled and nudged each other slyly. Busy

better treatment than you neglecting him at home. We're the tenants here!"

The old lady, her hands folded on the little black bag, one ear turned to the speakers, tried to understand. Jaw stood by a window, picking out strips of putty.

"You're the tenants here? Then it's yourself says you are! 'Tis myself is the proprietor here!"

"What is she saying, Eddie?" from Mrs. O'Rourke, taking off her hat.

But Eddie O'Rourke ran down the stairs to find the people that had rented him the rooms. And Mrs. Plank ran down to find the people who had rented her the rooms. Both returned after having rapped vainly upon doors.

"Why, what's the trouble, Eddie?" from old Mrs. O'Rourke.

"Ah, don't be bothering with her, mother," young fellow shouting close to the old lady's ear. "It's some mistake she's made, and she'll move right out as soon as she gets other rooms."

Kind, motherly smile. And:

"I'm sure the lady is welcome to stay until she gets another place. Then we'll not put the house to order, Eddie, till we have it to ourselves."

Bull-dog mouth and eyes and remarkable nostrils wide open; sluggish brain trying hard to comprehend. And then:

"Till you have it to yourselves? Till I have it to myself, me and Jawn, you mean!"

"You'll get out of our rooms, or I'll put you out!" from angry Eddie O'Rourke.

"Is that so? You will?" Bull-dog woman was yelping with laughter.

"Eddie O'Rourke, who all the neighbors knows what he is, and was pinched last summer!"

"Sure, everybody knows what Eddie O'Rourke is! He stole the plumbing out of the new flats around the corner, and was pinched last summer."

"What is she saying, Eddie?" asked old lady, pausing in her sewing.

Eddie O'Rourke paced to the window, back to the window again, as if he would implore the woman to cease, but felt that nothing but giving up the rooms he was determined not to give up, would appease her. He stammered:

"She's telling some folks across the way about me saving lives down to the pier last summer."

Terrific snort of disgust from Mrs. Plank.

"Why, Eddie, you never told me that!" said the astonished old lady, dropping her sewing.

Eddie O'Rourke set to work to put the stove in place, nervously bumbling with the stove pipe and clattering stove covers to drown further disclosures.

Then an oath from the "very nice woman." An oath belloyed with:

"Eddie O'Rourke's a corner loafer, and I seen the cop club the two knaves from under him!"

"Yes, Eddie, I must make a cup of tea for her. She must be a good woman to speak so nice of you."

Stove put up. Cup of tea made. "Why, what is she saying now, Eddie?"

The distressed Eddie O'Rourke, still clattering a stove cover, stammered:

"Why, she seems to be telling things about me, another. You make out my name mentioned, don't you?"

"And what things, Eddie?"

"Well, it ain't modest like for me to tell them, mother. Just about—how good I was to a poor family once, mother."

"Ah, sure, you always was good, Eddie! You'd give away the shirt off your back if I wasn't nigh to hold you back in your generosity." Old lady was beaming upon the bellowing "horse," and fussing with a cup of tea. She turned to the window. "Ah, my dear, now won't you have a little cup of tea before you go out searching for rooms for yourself? 'Tis so exhausting searching for rooms. Here's a cup of strong tea to put heart into you for it."

The "horse" glared in slow, stolid savagery.

"Then you're not caring for a cup of tea, my dear?" said the old lady, going to a trunk and opening it. Fussing through it. Drawing out a scarf and returning to the window. "My dear, put this on your head while you're waiting, and you're welcome to wait to your own convenience; but, at this time of year, to catch cold is so easy."

"Ah, sure, but you're the kind old creature!" suddenly exclaimed the "horse." "Oh, Eddie O'Rourke, how can you be the bad boy you are, with the good old mother you have?"

And an appealing whisper from the youth, huddled up to the window-sill:

"Oh, now, Mrs. Plank, don't go telling these things on me! Honest, it's all because I was in with a gang I'm through with forever. Honest to Gawd! I've shook the gang and got no more to do with it. I'll hustle for some other rooms for ourselves, if you'll only promise not to go telling on me while I'm gone."

"Oh, Eddie O'Rourke, from the emotional 'horse,' 'how can you be the bad boy you are—' but then, close to an aged ear, 'Sure, ma'am, you have indeed the lad to be proud of!'

"He was always a good boy!"—proud and happy old lady. "And, Eddie, perhaps, while we have a cup of tea, anyway, you'd go down and put in an ad for lodgers?"

"For lodgers?"—from the "horse," snorting, and gasping and, altogether, making a fearful time of it.

"Then, sure, why can't the lot of us take the rooms together, and the two of us pay halves, and the lot of us dwell in peace and happiness?"

"What is she saying, Eddie? My dear, excuse me, but, sometimes, I don't quite catch exactly every word spoken."

"There's room for all of us, and the floor's too big for one family, and we'll half up on it and share the kitchen," said grateful Eddie O'Rourke.

"Yes, the rent is too much for one to pay," agreed his mother. "And, sure, I'd not be feeling we was at all with strangers, as you know my son so well, ma'am."

Down in the street again! Bantry stands on the stoop, looking worried. The Tarinos come up the street, Mixers following them, watching them warily, almost exhausted—Mixers, but vigilant Mixers, who would not let thoroughly exhausted Tarinos out of their sight for one moment.

"Good evening!" said Bantry. "I've not know what Mr. Thames will say about this! You've gone and each of you rented that floor, and there's been the deuce to pay between the different parties."

Tarinos and Mixers looked at one another, too tired for comments. They leaned on their brooms languidly.

"He'll hold me responsible," from worried Bantry, "if them parties don't come to some agreement."

"You?" asked the Mixer. The three others panted among them:

"But you're discharged, ain't you?"

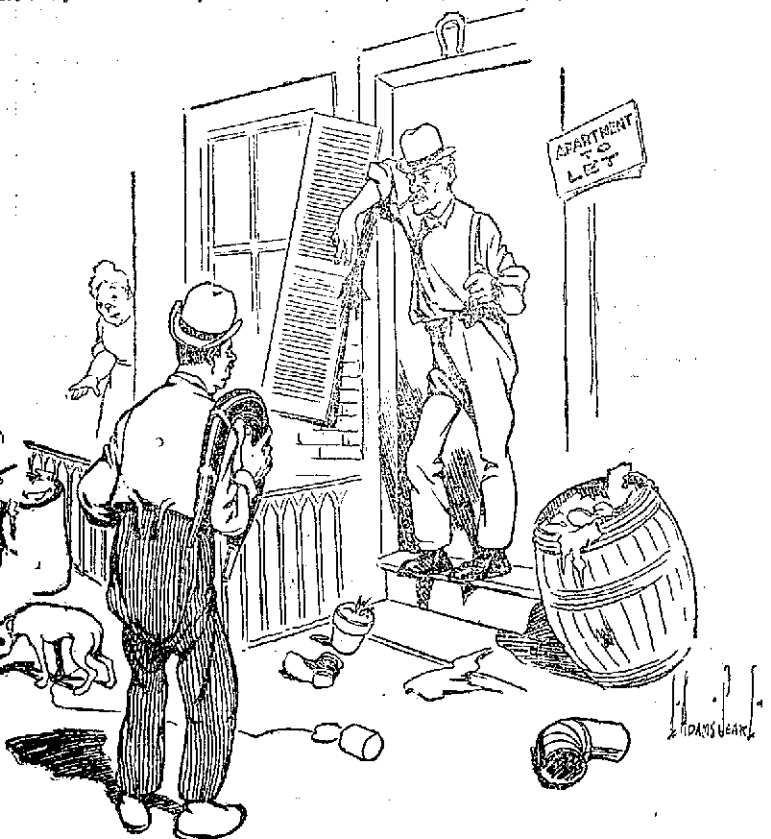
"Me?" drawled Bantry. "Why, that's a queer idea! Oh, old Thames wouldn't bounce me in a thousand years, but he did insult me. 'Bantry,' he says, last night, 'I'll be out of town to-morrow, and when I come back,

"BUT YOU'RE DISCHARGED, AIN'T YOU?"

I want to see them houses in some sort of condition!"

Mrs. Tarino sat down limply. Tarino dropped his broom and was too weak to pick it up. The Mixers had no strength to express their indignation.

Janitor Bantry surveyed the transformed Row critically. "Why, no," he decided. "I can't see as it needs very much going over."



"GOOD MORNING, MR. STRAGGLER! JUST THE MAN I WANTED TO SEE."



"WHAT IS IT THESE YOUNG PEOPLE ARE SAYING?"

but then darted into the hall, and abruptly returned, slipping at his pockets, as if he had forgotten something.

"Mamie!"—jumping on the door, snapping his fingers, excitedly twitching his eyelids—"the Mixers are sweeping down the stairs! Mixer has a jumper on!"

"Then you put on your bar jacket!" advised Mrs. Tarino. And around her own hair she wound a towel for a turban. But, unlike Mrs. Mixer, she looked in the mirror, patted the turban, pinned it another way, patted it again. And on with the white bar jacket, beside which mere jumpers would indeed look dull and commonplace. Out in the hall with the broom-armed Tarinos. Competition began.

From Mrs. Mixer, furiously sweeping dust down upon the white jacket below her, her gaunt muscular arm motioning to her husband to do the same.

"Oh, Mrs. Tarino, you was a very nice lady, and my husband said you was a very nice lady, and never meant for rough work like taking care of houses. Oh, no, the soft, pretty hands you got!"

With austerity, from Mrs. Tarino:

"Whatever my husband tells me, I must do. When he tells me sweep down stairs, I must sweep down

low—for they found door-knobs to polish. They shuddered with disgust; the exuberant initiative Tarinos were rubbing other door-knobs.

A furniture cart stopped in front of Number 58a. Then the Mixers ran to a back yard, hoping that the Tarinos would follow and know nothing about the rented floor; and through the next hall the Tarinos were falling over each other to lure the Mixers after them.

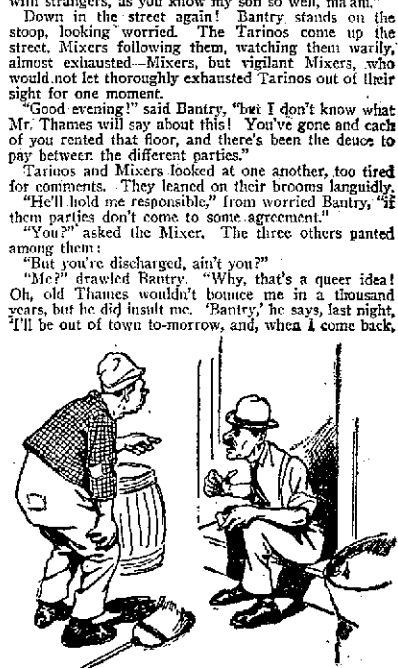
And not only one furniture cart, but two furniture carts had unloaded at Number 58a.

Then came the bull-dog woman following her furniture, finding it piled along the east wall of the third-floor rooms. Old lady and her son came up the stairs; their furniture in a line along the west wall.

"Who are you, and what do you want here?" from the bull-dog woman. She glowered as much as she could with her flat, coarse, pink-and-white face.

"You're Eddie O'Rourke, and I've seen you lounging on the corners with a lot of loafers since you were knee-high—but what are you doing in my rooms?"

"And I know you, Mrs. Plank!" he said. "And your husband, who has the falling sickness, and you not never letting him go to the hospital, where he'd get



"BUT YOU'RE DISCHARGED, AIN'T YOU?"